

PUT UP FOUR.

Democrats Nominate Candidates for School Directors-at-Large.

Dave Hayden, Jacob Goldman, Benno Steinmetz and Chas. G. Penny.

CONVENTION DECIDES TO MAKE NO NOMINATIONS FOR DISTRICT DIRECTORS.

Resolutions Denouncing the Organization of Any Body of People Upon Religious Lines for Political Purposes—The Vote—Who the Nominees Are—Mr. McClain's Queer Activity—Issac M. Mason's Successor.

THE NOMINEES.

David J. Hayden.
Jacob Goldman.
Benno Steinmetz.
Charles G. Penny.

Never in the history of the party has there been so much excitement over a School Board convention as at the one at Uhlrich's Cave yesterday afternoon. When Chairman F. J. Lutz called the convention to order as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, the hall was packed to the doors.

Previous to the calling to order of the delegates quite a time occurred in the meeting of the Central Committee, held in one of the upper rooms. After the committee had been rapped to order, Frank M. Estes, ex-Chairman of the Committee, appeared and stated he would like to speak a few words to the committee. Mr. Estes then read to the committee a letter of resignation written by Charles M. Cox, one of the Mercantile Club ticket. The letter, which covered two pages of type written legal case paper, stated that the writer declined the nomination because he was a Democrat, and did not care to run against a ticket nominated by Democrats, that he had taken the nomination where he thought there would be no Democratic ticket in the field.

Mr. Estes then announced that Mr. Rich had also resigned from the Mercantile Club ticket for the same reason. He stated he thought that they had shown they were good Democrats and hoped the committee would use its influence to nominate them, as they were both strong men.

The speech did not meet with much approbation, although several of the committee, in private conversation with Mr. Estes before the committee met, assured him that they were in favor of nominating Rich and Cox.

THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The committee then selected the temporary organization. Dr. R. M. King of the Twenty-second Ward was named as temporary Chairman and Nick Griffin as Secretary. There were a number of candidates for temporary Secretary and the following were named as Assistant Secretaries: Jeff W. Pollard, Martin J. O'Brien, Thomas J. McCullagh, Walter Gray and Martin E. Mullally. John McCarty was named as Sergeant-at-Arms. When the convention assembled the temporary Sergeant-at-Arms failed to materialize and Col. Jim Hardy, for fifteen years Sergeant-at-Arms in every Democratic convention in St. Louis, was put in his place. After the convention was seated Dr. Lutz said that the committee believed that the thing to do was to call a convention and upon the request of numbers of Democrats interested in the party's welfare they had done so. He trusted that the convention would nominate men who would be a credit to the party and to the city alike.

THE COMMITTEES.

Upon the motion of J. R. Macklin of the Sixteenth Ward, the following committees were appointed upon Credentials, Resolutions and Permanent Organization:

CREDENTIALS.
First Ward—James Farley.
Second—John P. Owens.
Third—E. G. Gulon.
Fourth—John H. Keeler.
Fifth—Frank Elise.
Sixth—Anon Schutte.
Seventh—Frank Crossman.
Eighth—W. J. Lutze.
Ninth—G. H. Keeley.
Tenth—M. J. Halloran.
Eleventh—John G. Gochak.
Twelfth—Wm. Schueler.
Thirteenth—T. McLaughlin.
Fourteenth—R. K. Kelleher.
Fifteenth—W. D. Smith.
Sixteenth—John N. O'Brien.
Seventeenth—Andrew Boland.
Eighteenth—John Ahern.
Nineteenth—W. J. Lutze.
Twenty-first—Robt. Ruyle.
Twenty-first—F. J. Lutz.
Twenty-second—J. J. Vignoux.
Twenty-third—Alonzo Siegel.
Twenty-fourth—Dan Linnahan.
Twenty-fifth—Pat McPherson.
Twenty-sixth—C. E. Sappington.
Twenty-seventh—G. S. Hildebrand.
Twenty-eighth—Nick Lutz.

RESOLUTIONS.

First Ward—P. J. Nolan.
Second—G. H. Harris.
Third—Chris Martin.
Fourth—James Dacey.
Fifth—Mike Comerford.
Sixth—James Dowd.
Seventh—John Doherty.
Eighth—Frank J. Hoban.
Ninth—E. F. Gemer.
Tenth—Joseph Homan.
Eleventh—G. Kempf.
Twelfth—G. Talbot.
Thirteenth—Mike O'Brien.
Fourteenth—E. M. Moore.
Fifteenth—P. O'Sullivan.
Sixteenth—W. P. Macklin.
Seventeenth—P. J. Doherty.
Eighteenth—John J. O'Boyle.
Nineteenth—Joseph Griffin.
Twenty-first—F. M. Estes.
Twenty-second—W. L. Fitzgerald.
Twenty-third—D. J. Butler.
Twenty-fourth—S. B. Bass.
Twenty-fifth—Pat Mulcahy.
Twenty-sixth—J. W. Woods.
Twenty-seventh—P. Dolan.
Twenty-eighth—J. Greenwood, Jr.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

First Ward—Jim Cronin.
Second—John P. Owens.
Third—Chas. N. Tigue.
Fourth—Pat Mullaly.
Fifth—John W. Woods.
Sixth—Andrew Busche.
Ninth—John T. Nagel.
Ninth—Thomas Sheehan.
Tenth—John Murphy.
Eleventh—F. Fitzgerald.
Twelfth—Frank Witte.
Thirteenth—W. J. Lutze.
Fourteenth—Wm. Frudenau.
Fifteenth—W. J. Russell.
Sixteenth—Hugh J. Brady.
Seventeenth—John J. Hoban.
Eighteenth—Chas. Higgins.
Nineteenth—M. J. Duddy.
Twenty-first—S. J. Bond.
Twenty-second—C. E. Sappington.
Twenty-third—L. J. Cheney.
Twenty-fourth—W. J. Frye.
Twenty-fifth—F. J. Silley.
Twenty-sixth—J. Ryan.
Twenty-seventh—J. B. Hennessy.
Twenty-eighth—Ed Sheehe.
Twenty-ninth—Thos. Harris.

The convention then took a recess for half an hour.

THE CONVENTION REASSEMBLES.

The convention reassembled after about an hour's recess, the delay being caused by the Committee on Resolutions, that failed to agree upon a "reform the party" resolution introduced by Wm. Frudenau. The Committee on

Credentials reported no objections and all delegations on the floor were reported as entitled to seats. Mr. Thad C. Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported: Lieut.-Gov. W. John O'Meara, Permanent Chairman; W. J. Fitzgerald, Permanent Secretary. For Assistant Secretaries the committee named Frank Keeler, Nick Griffin, Jeff W. Pollard, Wm. Hanly and John J. O'Brien. The committee on Permanent Organization, Gov. O'Meara thanked the convention for the honor bestowed, congratulated the convention upon its adoption of the resolutions of the Democratic party in the School Board and called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The report of the Committee on the Committee that read the platform drawn up by the committee.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party in the City of St. Louis is a national party, and the one country which controls it, in the interest alike of tax-payer and children of school age, to nominate candidates for office. It is the duty of the party to make management of this sacred trust, in its estimation, largely owing to the fact that so-called independent or magnumps, responsible to no one, were elected to administer School Board affairs.

Forced, therefore, by these considerations as to the future, the party has already placed a political ticket in the field, the Democratic party placed its candidates before the people and pledged these candidates to the public.

That they will, if elected, administer the duties of their offices in a non-partisan and non-sectional manner.

In the interest of economy and good management without in the least detracting from the usefulness of the school board, the funds under their control, shall be used to furnish school facilities for every child of school age in the city of St. Louis.

That the location of school buildings in localities that will be of easy and safe access to the children, "Cheaper buildings and more of them shall be built."

That all work as well as the furnishing of supplies shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, after first advertising for honest competition.

That the Democratic party will hold the board in erecting an enormous High School at an expense of \$1,000,000, and will not be compelled to do so.

That the Democratic party will hold the board in erecting a new High School at an expense of \$1,000,000, and will not be compelled to do so.

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THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1882.

THE mass-meeting's the thing to catch
the ear of the Senate.THE legislative activity of Matthew S.
Quay is one of the curiosities of politics.It won't do to call all of Van Alen's
Senatorial supporters Pharisees—Quay
voted for him.THE liberation of Dosenbach can be justi-
fied only on the theory that the county
judges and the Sheriff can alter the terms
of a sentence pronounced by the court.Ir Vice-President Stevenson does not
want to put the question he can call Senator
Hill to the chair. The New Yorker
had experience with refractory minor-
ties.THE Republican Senators who voted
for the confirmation of Van Alen may have
felt that a stand-off for Wanamaker was
necessary to the perpetuation of the G.
O.P.SENATOR COCKERELL's constituents can
see through a grindstone easier than they
can look through a pair, but they may
live in hope that Allison, and not Cocker-
rell, was the offender.THE fault is not in the rules but in the
members. As Senator Frye put it, nobody
supposed when the rules were established
that any Senator would resort to immoral
tactics to make a point.If it is right to stop the purchase of sil-
ver bullion Jan. 1, 1886, it is right to stop
it now. The only reason for the postpone-
ment is to enable the silver miners to make
more profit out of the public.SENATOR VEST helps out the plutocrats
of the West and to make things even votes
to confirm the appointment of an Eastern
Choisy to a diplomatic post. What are the
farmers of Missouri going to do about it?CONTRARY to all expectations Senator
Hill is measuring up to his opportunities.
He is one of the best debaters in the Sen-
ate, has a clearer understanding of the
situation than most of his colleagues and
is not afraid to speak his mind.AMONG the public services of the United
States Senate during the past few years
are, the confirmation of John Wanamaker,
the ratification of the Russian extradition
treaty, the confirmation of Van Alen and
the obstruction of financial reform.THOSE custom-houses where the ex-
penses are hundreds of dollars and the re-
ceipts nothing were doubtless established
for the building up of a political party.
The tendency to increase offices is very
great when a party is in need of recruits
or its veterans are to be encouraged."Isn't Mr. McKinley's name about as
famous enough to make the 'Jr.' on his
signature unnecessary?" asks one of his
admirers. Better let the "Jr." stay. The
extremely youthful manner in which he
has managed his own business affairs, and
his immature views of political economy,
entitle Mr. McKinley to his "Jr." for
some years to come.SENATOR TELLER need not pride about
surrendering his convictions. If he votes
against the repeal bill he will satisfy his
conscience and his convictions, if he has
any, but if he prevents a vote it will be
equivalent to an assertion that the free govern-
ment is a failure and that the American
people cannot govern themselves. Does
he want to take this stand?WHEN the gold begins to roll out of
Great Smoky Mountain, in Tennessee, the
Treasury may make arrangements to get
some of it. Twenty years from now we
may be having a yellow glut, and the fac-
tors may shut their doors because gold
will be cheap. Perhaps our syndicates
should go a little slower about developing
gold mines.THERE is a Republican scheme in Texas
by which the white Republicans are to
hold primaries separate from the black
Republicans. This is drawing the color
line within the party, and is not likely to
meet the approbation of the colored voter.He will probably be around when the
white primaries open. Why should not
the white Republicans of Texas take the
black brother by the hand and endeavor to
complete his political education?ATTY. GEN. OLNEY thinks more legis-
lation is needed to protect the interest of
the Government in the Union Pacific case.
Perhaps so, but the U. P. has beat Uncle
Sam in all the legislative games played
heretofore and it is no less skillful and un-
scrupulous now. Mr. Olney might see
what he can do with the laws already on
the books.THE old deacon at Cuba, Ala., who
persuaded a mob to take a vote on the
lynching of a negro rasher, struck a happy
idea, which happened to work success-
fully in that case. If a mob would consent
to vote on the question of lynching, few
criminals would be lynched. But the
trouble is to take the vote. Most mobs
would insist upon hanging the darkey first
and taking a vote afterwards.ENGINEER HOAG's statement of the cir-
cumstances under which the Chicago &
Alton train passed the Wabash wreck
near Nameoki is clear and convincing. It
convicts the Alton engineer and conductor
of cruel indifference to the fate of others.
Instead of defending such conduct the
Chicago & Alton management should con-
demn it and issue an order that similar
conduct in future will be visited with instant
dismissal. That would be the manly
and humane position to take.

A SENSIBLE MOVE.

Senator Voorhees' proposal to amend
the State rules so that debate may be
concluded and a vote reached on a pending
measure after reasonable discussion, pre-
sents a feasible and sensible plan of lifting
the Senate from the slough of helplessness
in which it is floundering.The notice of this amendment is the out-
come of the splendid fight for majority
rule and Senatorial action which Senator
Hill has made on the floor of the Senate.
In the sharp debate on the subject he has
proved himself a master of fence and a
level-headed parliamentarian. The weakness
of the defense of any rule or tradition
which disabled the majority from per-
forming its constitutional function and
enabled a minority to prevent legislation
has been ruthlessly exposed.Although affirming the right of the ma-
jority to exercise its constitutional func-
tions at any time and to ignore any rule or
tradition which nullifies this function the
Senator from New York has chiefly de-
veloped his energies to establishing the right
and duty of the Senate to change any rule
that denied the majority's right to control
and tied the Senate's hand. He stood squarely
on the platform that no legislative body
could or should be paralyzed by its own rules or traditions, and that the Senate's duty to itself and the
Constitution was above any obligation to
respect a rule or tradition.There is no escape from this proposition
except in impotence and imbecility. The
power asked for in this rule is nothing
more than the power that must exist in
the majority of any legislative
body capable of performing its functions
and transacting business. Any man
who would honestly oppose it is so blind to
logic and so devoted to tradition that he is
unit for membership in a Legislature.
Any man who dishonestly opposes it for
selfish advantage is not worthy of attention.
The Senate must decide whether it is
to be a working part of the Government
or a mere excrecence on the body politic.

ROME AND THE POPE.

A recent issue of the *Tablet*, the most in-
fluential Catholic journal in England, con-
tains the following significant paragraph:Events now transpiring in Italy render the
Pope's position one of extreme and imminent
danger. The position of Italy is too in-
secure and unstable to make her a safe
guardian of the venerable person of the Pope or
of the monuments which are the sacred heritage
of the Catholic world.This is a hint that, in certain not im-
probable contingencies the Pope will leave
Italy. Such hints have been given out
from time to time from various quarters,
ever since the territory known as the
States of the Church became a part of the
United Italy of which Rome is now the
Capital and seat of Government. Never-
theless Plus IX. remained in Rome until
his death, and there is every reason to be-
lieve that Leo XIII will do likewise.That the moral and spiritual power of
the Pope does not depend upon his place
of residence may be freely conceded; yet
there is a certain moral and spiritual
prestige which would be seriously
diminished, if not altogether lost, if
the wearer of the Fisherman's ring
should, for any cause, remove from the
Eternal City which, for 1,800 years, has
been the sacred center of the Christian
world. Rome was the central and controlling
point from whence radiated those
mighty influences which changed heathen
into Christian Europe, and supplanted the
creed—or no creed—of the Caesars by the
milder, purer and nobler faith of Christ.
Over Rome hangs, as it were, a cloud of
solemn and inspiring associations such as
can exist nowhere else on earth. There
—if we may trust immemorial tradition—
the great apostle whom Jesus chose for the
foundation rock of his church, and the
greater apostle set apart for the conversion
of the Gentiles, sealed their credentials
with their blood. There one may still
taste the bright waters of the little spring
which—according to the same tradition—
sprang by Divine command from the stone
floor of the Mamertine prison for theseapostles to baptize their jailer. There,
under high altars, gorgeous with gold and
more precious jewels, rare marbles and
rarer mosaics, embalmed in perpetual in-
cense and illuminated by the light of ever-
burning lamps, the holy dust of St. Peter
and St. Paul repose for the adoration of
the faithful of every age and every land.There are two Romes. The one has its
monuments and its memories in the
Forum, the Coliseum, the Arch of Titus
and the historic ruins upon the Palatine
Hill. The other has these in the Cata-
combs, the Lateran, the Vatican and the
matchless dome with the genius of
Michael Angelo crowned the cathedral
church of Christendom. Between the
Rome of Romulus and the Republic, of
Augustus and the Antonines, and the
Rome of Hildebrand and Julius II. and
Leo X. and Sixtus V.—there is no link of
sympathy. Yet the immortal renown of
the former lends a majestic glory and
a resistless fascination to the softer line-
ments of the latter—and the former has
gone and the latter remains. Leo XIII. is
the latest of an unbroken line which
stretches back to the days when gladiators
died in the Flavian amphitheater; when
Roman laws and legions ruled from
the Euphrates to the Tweed and from
the German Ocean. Kingdoms and dynasties
have risen and fallen, religions have ap-
peared and vanished, society has been revo-
lutionized, science created, a New World
has been discovered and grown to greatness
beyond the Western seas; yet the
marvelous ecclesiastical system of which
that old man is the consecrated head
is, apparently, as firm and vigorous in all
essential features as when his predecessors
set their feet upon the necks of prostrate
princes.MR. MCKINLEY as a possible presiden-
tial nominee is all the time being dwarfed
by our astute ex-President. It was Mr.
Harrison who suggested that an Ameri-
can flag should be provided for every school-
house, and in one county in Illinois 138
schools have recently raised the stars and
stripes. While Mr. Harrison is ad-
"sound" as Mr. McKinley on high tariff
he is shrewd enough to work, also, the
patriotic racket, which really appeals to
the voter more than the tariff quackery.
It may be said that there is now not the
least danger to the flag, and that all this
display is expensive nonsense, but it
reaches a strong sentiment and will help
Mr. Harrison a great deal.

A BEAUTIFUL DEATH.

The Grand Trunk railroad wreck would
be nothing but a repulsive horror of agony
and desolation were it not for one moving
and noble picture of human greatness
as pathetic as it was sublime. The
heroic death of Mrs. Van Dusen redeemed
the scene.This unfortunate woman showed a
lofty and indomitable spirit in the face
of a horrible fate which has not been sur-
passed by the heroes of history or imagi-
nation. She was so pinioned in a wrecked
car that her head and part of her body
were free and in such a position that she
could see all that passed around her.
Strenuous efforts were made to release her,
but in vain. When the flames had ap-
proached so near that it was manifest
that she must be burned to death she
yielded to a passing weakness, but
instantly recovered her composure and
quietly awaited her doom. When the strong
men who strove to help her broke
down and wept from pity and horror she
tried to soothe them with the words: "I
can die; oh, yes, I can die if I must."
She left tender messages to her husband
—who unknown to her had received mortal
injuries to her head and part of her body
and then saying, "I am a Christian,"
met death in its worst form as calmly as
if she were falling asleep in the peaceful
security of home.THE last night alone that made this
woman meet death with such sub-
lime courage; nor was it philosophy alone.
The Christian has died in fear, as
the pagan has died with calm resignation.It was heroism, that glorious combi-
nation of unfaltering trust and unflinching
courage which sustains the great soul.THE gold procured by an issue of bonds
will be subject to the same natural
influences to which gold otherwise pro-
cured is exposed. If there is anything
vicious in our monetary system the yellow
metal will leave the country and then we
shall have a demand for another bond
issue, and another indefinitely.A NEW YORK Judge has decided against a
woman who caused the arrest of a be-
wildered captain whom he discovered kiss-
ing his wife, the testimony in the case not
showing any guilty motive. There are some
parts of the country in which this decision
might have cost the captain his whiskers,
but a fair trial of the case is well worth
the trouble.The last lineal descendant of the author
of "Robinson Crusoe" is a young sailor 19
years of age. It has come to light that
James William Defoe, the great-great-grand-
son of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," is an
outdoor paper of the Chelmsford Union, in
England. The last lineal descendant is his
son.SIR HENRY JAMES is one of the best sports-
men in the House of Commons, and a most
excellent shot. He is, therefore, often
chosen to accompany the Prince of Wales
when he goes out with his gun. Sir Henry
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BY FORTY-ONE.

A Silver Compromise Proposal
Signed by Senators.

Repeal to Take Effect on the First of
Next October.

PURCHASE AND COINAGE OF SILVER UP
TO THAT TIME.

Gorman of Maryland the Father of the
Proposal—Voorhees, Hill and Mills Re-
fuse to Approve It—Attitude of the
Republicans and the Administration—
Populists Declare Their Opposition—
The New York Senator Insists on
Closure and Unqualified Repeal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—This has been a day of the greatest activity on the part of the men who are urging a compromise on the silver question. They have been running hither and thither conferring with one another, and seeking and heeding suggestions from every quarter. They have accounted upon their very stir and stress to insure to their benefit, by giving to the wavering repealers the impression that at last the basis of an agreement had been reached.

This activity began even before the Senate met. As early as 9:30 o'clock Senator Gorman of Maryland and his lieutenant, Senator Ransom of North Carolina, were at the Capitol in earnest consultation.

The result of this was the preparation of a paper, which Mr. Gorman took charge of and subsequently made a tour with on the Democratic side of the chamber. As a rule he would read it himself to those he approached but some of the Senators insisted on inspecting it carefully and took it from him and gave it thorough consideration. No signatures were solicited at this time.

Mr. Voorhees, among others, was visited, and he and Mr. Gorman adjourned to a sofa in the marble room, there and then carried on a long and very earnest conversation. It was afterwards reported that while Mr. Gorman never asked or expected Mr. Voorhees to subscribe at the time to the proposition he now wants, he wanted him to know its terms and how he was progressing with it.

Towards noon it was observed that the rooms of the Appropriations Committee were being visited by a number of Democratic Senators, who would go in singly or in pairs and remain only a short time. Mr. Gorman escorted more than one Senator to the scenes and returning with him to the corridor would stop and engage him in animated conversation. Inquiry revealed the fact that the compromisers had drawn up an agreement pledging Senators to support the measure described and were busy securing signers. In the afternoon there was much hurrying in and out of the committee-room and when the Senate went into executive session it was stated by the Senators in charge of the agreement that forty-one signatures had been secured.

The terms of the agreement are:

First—The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act to take effect Oct. 1, 1894.

Second—The coinage of all the silver bullion purchased between now and the time the law expires, joined with the signorage on that purchase and be stored in the Treasury.

Third—The withdrawal from circulation of all greenbacks and Treasury notes of denominations under \$10.

This paper, it is understood, is in the nature of a communication to Mr. Voorhees, requesting him to amend the bill No. 1 in accordance therewith, and pledging him in such action the support of the signers. It was the intention early in the day to bring the matter forward in the Senate late this afternoon, but that was abandoned and Monday is now the day fixed upon.

There was some objection to this proposal on the part of the Democratic friends of repeal. Mr. Hill would not discuss it when it was first mentioned to him. It seemed remarkable to him that men who had gone so far in the direction of unconditional repeal should now halt and begin a dicker with the minority. He expressed himself with some freedom and emphasis on the subject and declared that, for his part, he preferred to stay where he was.

Mr. Mills likewise refused to sign. He would not, he said, abandon the position he had taken in good faith, and that with him it was unconditional repeal or nothing. A number of Senators approached him on the subject, but to all of them he returned the same answer.

Mr. Voorhees, of course, refused to take any part in the transaction. He acknowledged the courtesy the compromisers showed him by unfolding their plans to him, but beyond that he was silent.

The attitude of the Republicans is a matter of much speculation. It is certain that men like Sherman, Lodge, Dolph and Aldrich will vote against any compromise, but they could not afford to delay a vote. It is intimated that Mr. Sherman will improve the opportunity, if this compromise is presented to the Senate, of drawing a comparison between it and the "cowardly makeshift" bearing his own name, and should he do so, it will be likely to make the ears of these latter compromisers tingle. But Manderson, Cannon, Gaillard and Quay may decide to start their lot with the silver men and manage to get the half loaf they are now anxious for.

The Populists declare unqualified opposition to the proposition. Peffer and Kryz will be satisfied with nothing less than free coinage, and Allen is anxious for another opportunity to test his lungs. Irby and Stewart are also holding out and could see no difference between surrender now and a year hence. But these men cannot hope to accomplish anything without outside support, and this is denied them they can only protest.

Many of the repealers are in a doubtful position. They gave Mr. Hill encouragement when he came to the front for closure, and led him to believe that they would stand by him to the end. But they had turned their backs on him without ceremony at the very time he thinks victory is in sight and have cast their lot with the compromisers.

Compromisers have been asked repeatedly to day if there was any reason to believe that their work, if successful, would be approved by the President. The answers have been various and ingenious. One Senator declared that Secretary Carlisle knew what was going on and intimated that it had his approval, while another Senator argued that Mr. Gorman could not have been induced to come out and openly work for a compromise if the prospects of success both in Congress and in the White House had not been flattering.

But the fact remains both the President and Mr. Carlisle are still in favor of unconditional repeal. The President has never swerved from his original position. In every conversation he has had with Senators on the subject he has reiterated the sentiments

he expressed in his message to Congress. He knows of activity of compromisers, and understands the lines upon which they are moving, but he has given them no sort of encouragement. They are acting upon their own responsibility, and not until a bill is sent to him will the President indicate what he will do with it. The obstruction in the Senate has greatly surprised him, and he has wondered with the great majority of people at the extraordinary code of rules which has prevented the Senate and still prevents it from doing the business upon which the majority agreed.

The President has spent the day at Woodley and has therefore not communicated with anybody on this latest phase of situation.

Some surprise is expressed that no provision is made in this compromise for an issue in bonds. The Southern Senators have always opposed bonds and would never even consider the question unless coupled with a proviso that any bonds so issued should not be made the basis for any national bank circulation. This caused a good deal of squabbling and finally the whole matter was dropped.

The resolution of Mr. Voorhees is similar in terms, that introduced by him for amending the rules did not come up to day, for the reason that the Senate was still in the executive session of Tuesday. It cannot be read until an adjournment is taken and a new legislative day begins.

Senator D. B. Hill of New York said last night: "I still insist that the key to the situation lies in the direction of an amendment to the rules. There is no other way out of the present difficulty unless the friends of repeal are willing to accept a compromise of some sort or other which the minority will consent to have passed. Any bill which the extreme silver bullion men will permit to be enacted without further opposition would scarcely be acceptable to the country, and there I cannot agree to such a surrender."

"I am opposed to the purchase of silver bullion, and its accumulation in the Treasury vaults. It violates every principle of monetary science, and is a standing menace to our financial system. It is the very opposite of free bimetallic coinage. No one defends the Sherman law; it is wrong in principle and worse in practice, and yet men who claim to be true and genuine friends of silver propose to renew it in repeal unless they can force the Government into the adoption of some other financial scheme of their own. In my opinion the present condition of the world's finances, it is a poor time to enter upon any doubtful experiments.

Commercial business precludes demands that we proceed with the purchase of silver bullion. We are in a financial quagmire, and recent action on the silver question, before we proceed to the adoption of any new and more silver policy. We must necessarily drift for a while, and ride out the tempest. In the meantime we should promptly stop the purchase of silver bullion. There is no time to be lost—sufficient enough to be able to work out a more permanent policy for the future in relation to silver. Our extreme silver friends are too hot-headed, and are not fully conscious of the recklessness of their opposition to the plain and simple legislation which we need.

"We should repeat the Sherman law at once, and then proceed to a review of the financial question. We should then re-examine the rules of the Senate, and proceed to revise the tariff. The untenable attitude of the extreme silver men is that the country is professed to serve. They are making the silver cause odious. They are arranging themselves against all but the interests of the country, and its public welfare. They should not be called 'silver men,' nor 'bimetallists' nor 'monometallists,' but their appeal appears to be to the ignorant because they are struggling to maintain the right to purchase and store silver bullion. Nothing else and nothing less is involved.

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Chas. Niedringhaus, 1002 Franklin av.; Valentine Fath, 1202 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

BEATEN BY LE MARS

Iowa Polo Players Defeat the Local Club.

SOCIETY TURNED OUT EN MASSE TO WITNESS THE CONTEST.

The Country Club Team Played Well, but Were Outclassed by Their Experienced Opponents—Details of the Match—Capt. MacLagan's Wonderful Playing—Who Were There.

All sorts and conditions of people went out to the polo match yesterday, but the principal kind present were those who did not know anything about polo. There were a few weather-beaten, military-looking gentlemen who had played the game in the land of its origin, there were others who had seen the game on East and could tell what was the difference between a goal and an over, but ninety-nine out of every hundred did not know polo from the mysterious game of golf. It was a good-humored, jolly-dressed and exceedingly fashionable throng that filled the grand stand. They came out to see a novelty, and were ready to be trifled or amused or disappointed. They were prepared to be in love with the game beforehand, because it furnished them an opportunity for a magnificent dress parade.

And a grand spectacle they made. Chris Von der Ahe's grand stand looked like a bower of beauty with row after a row of beautiful women resplendent in autumn garments as rich and varied in color as the tints of the season. Had the ghost of Launcelot or Galahad strayed along a wandering wind into Sportsman's Park yesterday it would have thought the modern world had taken to jousting again, such was the picture presented by the mail-clad riders prancing about the arena. The ladies in the galleries above the high brown damasks of the city looked on and applauded.

Society turned out en masse. Present in the boxes and among the throng in the grand stand were Mr. and Mrs. Alvan Mansur and Misses Cole, Mansfield, Cochran and Lucy Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Taylor and Miss Ervin Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. George King, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Dameron, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKittrick, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Catlin and Miss Mitchell, Mr. J. S. Chapman and Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Dean and Misses Anna and Mary, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Will Scudder, Mr. Charles Hodges, Miss Hodges and Mr. Charles Hodges, Miss Hodges and Mr. Charles Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Van Barcom, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hirschberg and Miss Lindsey, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Frost.

The rights of the majority to pass the repeal measure has been practically denied to them, and they are not far from despair. Discussions have ceased and rant has taken its place. The "bullionists" threaten that a vote shall never be taken on the bill, and they are told that their efforts will not be in vain, and all under the existing rules, and also that the majority cannot amend the rules. They are mistaken. The rights of limited amendment are not taken away by the rules of the Senate. The Senate can change its rules at any time.

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CITY NEWS.

Furniture matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsber, 615 Pine st.

NO RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Western Union Building Association
Still Conducting Its Own Business.

A misunderstanding in Judge Vaillant's ruling last Thursday has caused the impression to go abroad that a receiver for the Western Union Building and Loan Association had been appointed. This is not true. The language used by Judge Vaillant upon the occasion was that, if both parties to the application now pending could agree upon a man, he would appoint him as receiver. The parties failed to agree, and the Judge has ruled that the receiver should be appointed. Attorney James W. Kerr, who is the attorney for the association, says there is no valid reason why a receiver should be appointed, any more than for any other corporation doing business in St. Louis.

POOR ALBERT COLEY.
American Overcoats and Suits
Are made to order in our Custom Department at popular prices.

We have adapted our prices to the times and hope to book your order at an early date.

MILLS & AVERILL,
Broadway and Pine.

REAR-END COLLISIONS.

Precautions Taken by Western Railway Managers to Avoid Them.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 21.—The numerous disastrous railway wrecks in the East recently have put the managers of the Western lines on guard and unusual precautions against accidents are now being taken.

The Santa Fe company ordered that hereafter every passenger on the line between Chicago and Kansas City must have a flagman on the rear platform constantly, and the official order adds that the flagman must not leave his post to eat or sleep until he is relieved by someone capable of standing watch. The same order applies to all other collisions. Other roads will likely follow the example and adopt some similar scheme.

To the Trade.

Having withdrawn from the National Trunk Co., and with the increased facilities added, have the largest Trunk factory in the country and would respectfully invite all buyers to inspect my stock and compare prices before buying elsewhere.

P. C. MURPHY,
Third and St. Charles Sts.

The Weather During the Past Week.

The reports of the United States Weather Bureau, local station at Forest Park Meteorological station under the management of the Park Department, show the following interesting record and contrasts between the two stations. The date, maximum and minimum temperatures, 7 a. m. and 1 p. m., and humidity in percentage at the time given, are shown here:

DATE.	Max.		Min.		7 a. m. p.m.		Humidity.	
	City.	Park.	City.	Park.	City.	Park.	City.	Park.
Monday.....	65	55	38	34	72	82	60	75
Tuesday.....	67	56	40	35	74	82	61	76
Wednesday.....	67	66	44	32	67	108	73	75
Thursday.....	69	68	45	36	68	108	73	75
Friday.....	69	68	45	36	63	97	73	66
Saturday.....	69	68	52	45	58	91	52	74
Sunday.....	69	69	57	38	73	98	52	75

The prevailing wind direction was south.

Rain for the park, 7 inches.

Notice.

During the next ten days I will offer my entire stock of Parlor Suits, Couches, Rockers, Oryx and Wood Top Tables at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new styles. All goods are warranted to be the best of workmanship and new in design. Requiring additional space, these goods must be sold at once, regardless of cost.

See my new styles of full spring edge Cedar Box Couches.

Don't fail to visit my salesroom, No. 1104 and 1105 Olive street.

W. PRUFROCK,
Manufacturer of Parlor Furniture.

FAIR AND HIS BRIDE.

They Pass Through Kansas City En Route to the World's Fair and Paris.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21.—Charles Fair, the disinherited son of ex-Senator Fair of California, and his bride, passed through Kansas City last night on their way to Chicago, where they will view the Fair, and thence they go to Paris. Fair was dressed in loud clothes and carried a huge six-shooter in a broad russet leather belt. He seemed to care little whether he would receive \$1,000 or several million dollars on his father's death.

Lowest-Priced House in America for Fine DIAMONDS.

Diamond finger rings.....\$18 to \$500
Diamond ear-rings.....20 to \$3,000
Diamond lace pins.....10 to 1,200
Diamond bracelets.....25 to 900
Diamond studs.....10 to 600
Diamond collar buttons.....5 to 150
Finest qualities imported direct. See them at MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Broadway, Cor. Locust, Catalogue, 2,000 Engravings, mailed free.

Epidemic of Diphtheria.

PARKESBURG, W. Va., Oct. 21.—Malignant diphtheria is prevailing along both sides of the Ohio River, from Ravenswood to Gallipolis, a distance of sixty miles. The death list increases daily. Public schools in nearly all the towns between the above are closed accounts of the disease. Pomeroy reports many cases. The disease is malignant and fatal.

Stranded Opera Troupe.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 21.—Digby Bell and his opera company were stranded here, unable to get away for Milwaukee this afternoon. The funds for the advanced by Proprietor Charles Barr of the Terre Haute Opera-House, Mr. Bell says all the trouble on the former manager.

Small-Pox and Typhus in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, Oct. 21.—The epidemic of small-pox and typhus which has been raging in the City of Mexicali for several months is now decreasing. According to medical reports there were 22 deaths from typhus and 300 from small-pox since April 1.

Bur Bochmer's (Steel Claw Brand) of boy's shirts. They are made to wear, they look nice and fit well too. Sizes 11 to 2, \$1.50 and upward; sizes 3 to 5, \$2 and upwards. G. H. Bochmer, 615 and 616 Olive street.

DOSENBACK'S CASE.

THE RENAISSANCE.
At Present a Popular and Fashionable Craze.

How Few There are Who Really Know What the Word Means.

Interesting Explanation and the True Application of the Word.

The "Renaissance" is upon everybody's lips; it is the popular craze of the day, and is applied indiscriminately by the votaries of fashion. How few there are who really know the meaning of the word!

Renaissance means a new birth, a new life, to be created anew. The name when applied to art, style or furnishings has not one tithe the meaning it has when applied to that grand subject, health. To be restored to health is the true "renaissance," to be created anew.

Speaking upon this most interesting subject of restoration of health, the well-known Mrs. Albert Colby of Laconia, N. H., says:

"I was completely broken down in health and suffered from nervousness and weakness, could not sleep nights, had neuralgia in my side, an all gone feeling in my stomach and an terrible palpitation of the heart, causing me to think I had heart disease.

"It was evident that there was a terrible diseased condition of my nerves and system which required immediate attention. I at once began taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and have taken five bottles.

THE OPINION.
To the Honorable County Court of St. Charles Co., Mo.:

GENTLEMEN—Very axing my opinion in reference to the construction of Sec. 3427, Revised Statutes of Missouri, in reference to the contract for working prisons.

This section of the law authorizes the County Court to hire out the services of any person for a misdemeanor, and who are committed to the County Jail, under such rules and regulations as the court may prescribe, for the services of such persons so hired shall be applied to the judgment against him.

Taking the session in connection with sec. 3,427, causes me to believe that it was the intention of the Legislature that the services of any person so hired should be applied to the judgment against him.

It is my opinion that the kind of employment for which the services of any person so hired are to be applied to the judgment against him, is to be applied to the services of any person so hired for a misdemeanor, and who are committed to the County Jail, under such rules and regulations as the court may prescribe, for the services of such persons so hired shall be applied to the judgment against him.

In my opinion the services of any person so hired shall be applied for a misdemeanor, and who are committed to the County Jail, under such rules and regulations as the court may prescribe, for the services of such persons so hired shall be applied to the judgment against him.

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WITH LOUD CHEERS.

The People Greeted the Last Concert at the Exposition.

A GLORIOUS CLOSE TO A MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

The Great Building Locked to Be Opened No More Until Next Year—Profits of the Season Just Closed Estimated at \$20,000—Souza and the Directors Feast.

The St. Louis Exposition closed its doors last night amid a blaze of glory. The closing night unquestionably capped the climax and was undoubtedly the largest night of the season as far as attendance went. Every one and his wife was there, and was there just to prove that St. Louis never can and never will make a failure of any undertaking, she matter how great.

Accurate numbers of the finances and attendance could not be obtained, but the reporter secured estimates from a source which could not be questioned. The estimates given are very close and only an odd hundred or so need be taken off or taken on to get the exact amount. The attendance last night was, in round numbers, between 17,000 and 18,000. During the past three days about 50,000 people have passed the turnstiles. During the whole week the attendance is in the neighborhood of 30,000 an average of 15,000 day. When the ledger is balanced for the season a few dollars more or less than \$27,000 will be placed to the credit side of the balance, and any possible difference from that exact amount will be so small as to be unnoticeable.

Last evening was not only greatest in point of numbers, but it was the greatest in every way. Never was such appreciation shown for the playing of the band as that last night. Never did the musicians receive such a perfect ovation of applause. Encore after encore was demanded by the delighted audience, which packed the Music Hall, aisles and all and bulged far out of the doors, a solid mass of humanity. Enthusiasm increased with each selection until the last selection, "The Salute of Nations to the St. Louis Exposition" was reached. Human endurance could stand the strain no longer, and the crowd fairly boiled over as it rose to its feet, nearly 20,000 strong, as one man, and cheered and shouted for the band. The band responded to its hearty expression of admiration. Stirring old march "Dixie" and "Hall Columbia" put on the finishing touches, and every one went wild.

While the crowd was dispersing, still enthusiastically yelling, the waiters, the directors, with Manager Gaensle and the only Souza, held a small and strictly private mutual adoration society in the directors' room, where, with tongues loosened under the exhilarating influence of draughts of choice "Extra Dry," they metaphorically patted one another on the backs with piecemeal round and very complimentary phrases. And in round numbers, the start of a period of hours-in-doubt early in the season, the Exposition had "got a move on itself," and achieved its usual brilliant success.

"How do you feel about leaving St. Louis, Mr. Souza?"

"I feel very serious about it, I can tell you," was the reply. "I can honestly say that I more than regret having to go. I have always found the citizens of St. Louis exceptionally fine-hearted and very appreciative."

I often think that the harder a man works the more he feels success or failure, and I can assure you that Souza worked very hard. Besides in a long engagement like mine one forms friendships of a deeply-rooted kind, and affection of any true and permanent nature. I hate to say good-bye, but then I shall be back again in forty-six weeks.

SOUSA'S FAREWELL.

Two Grand Programmes Arranged for This Afternoon and Evening.

Waiter Souza will make his farewell bow this evening to the music lovers of St. Louis and then will see his old mother for another year. As a fitting finale to his most successful engagement at the Exposition, Mr. Souza has arranged two concerts, one for 8:30 in the afternoon and the last for 8 o'clock in the evening. The programme for each occasion has been very well planned. The soloists will be Norma Nica Moresca, soprano, and Miss Leonora Von Stoch, violinist.

The chief feature of the instrumental part of the concert will be "Souza's Chariot Race," in the afternoon, and "Alpine Storm," a summer idyl, in the evening. The programme will be of Pompeii, by Souza will also be given at the closing entertainment. Synopsis of these special selections are given in the appended programme.

SUNDAY MATINEE, 2:30.

Overture—"Tannhauser"..... Wagner Suite—"Peer Gynt"..... Grieg (A. Moritz, piano).
C. Peer Gynt, by the king of the mountain. Hymn of the lover of the mountain, religious meditations by Bach, Gounod Soprano Solo—"Prophets"..... Meyerbeer Symphonie Solo—"The Chariot Race"..... Souza

SYNOPTIC.—The trumpeters blew, and simultaneously the gate-keepers threw the gates open, and the trumpets sounded the volume from so many great guns, rushed the six fours. The four heard the rope to fall, and the ropes were cut, and the trumpet sounded short and sharp, and the start, one for each chapter, began. The trumpet sounded pillars of the goal, ready to give assistance if any one fell.

Again the trumpets blew, and simultaneously the gate-keepers threw the gates open, and the trumpets sounded the volume from so many great guns, rushed the six fours. The four heard the rope to fall, and the ropes were cut, and the trumpet sounded short and sharp, and the start, one for each chapter, began. The trumpet sounded pillars of the goal, ready to give assistance if any one fell.

Before adjourning the President announced the appointment of Dr. Jacobson on the Executive Committee vice Dr. Joseph, who has resigned.

The Homoeopaths.

The St. Louis Homoeopathic Medical Society held a meeting last night on the sixth floor of the Board of Education Building. The following officers were elected: Dr. W. B. Morgan, President; J. J. Farnsworth, Vice-President; Dr. D. M. McNeely, Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. Edmunds read a paper on "Bacteriology" in which, after a statement of their origin and varieties, pronounced them to be rather rare, a cause.

This paper was very thoroughly discussed by the doctor's conferees.

A Christian Endeavor Symposium.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—From 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock this afternoon a Christian Endeavor symposium was held. The work of the different endeavor committees was discussed and an interesting question-box exercise, conducted by General Secretary Baer, concluded the afternoon services.

The discussion opened with a praise service at 2 o'clock. The opening exercises at 4 o'clock were conducted by Mr. E. Throig of Minneapolis. The address on "The Church, Christian Duty, and Owe Church," by Rev. Smith Banks, M. D., Minneapolis, was the principal address.

SUNDAY EVENING, 8 P. M.

Overture—"William Tell"..... Rossini Suite—"Last Days of Pompeii"..... Rossini Suite—"Music of the Spheres"..... Mendelssohn Suite—"Concerto"..... Mendelssohn Suite—"Molto Vivace"..... Mendelssohn Suite—"Allegro Molto Vivace"..... Mendelssohn March—"High School Cadets"..... Souza

New York at the Fair.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Oct. 21.—Total admissions to-day were \$15,250, of which \$20,000 were paid.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hodge are in the city for a few days and are at the Southern.

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WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Oct. 21.—

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

100 per Line.

FOR SALE— 1st-class cigar stand. 907 Olive st.

Broadway.

FOR SALE— Candy and cigar store. Call 2202 St.

Broadway.

FOR SALE— \$2000 will buy good stock milliner.

Jewelry & Silvers. 2711 Franklin av.

FOR SALE— Cheap—an old established corn

grocer's store located in a good part of town.

FOR SALE— Copper grocer, an salicor, doing

good business. Add. O 215, this office.

FOR SALE— Two horses and wagons and a good route. Add. F 240, this office.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Confidencier, with small stock of

groceries, doing good business. 2520 Franklin

av.

FOR SALE— Drug store, elegant and full stock.

Address 1000 & 2nd, west price \$5,000.

Add. G 247, this office.

FOR SALE— Small laundry doing good busi-

ness; can take sicknesses reasonable. Add.

H 237, this office.

FOR SALE— Grocery, saloon and meat market;

price \$500; sickness the cause of selling. Add.

A 241, this office.

FOR SALE— Theatrical manager's route on Post-

Despatch, including outfit; this route will bear

investigation. Add. H 242, this office.

FOR SALE— Saloon in the West End belonging to

particulars see J. H. McCorckle, 1110 Pine st.

6.

FOR SALE— Wholesale and retail liquor business

with sample-room connected in a good locality;

particulars desiring change of business. Add. K 246,

this office.

FOR SALE— Livery, undertaking and boarding sta-

tion. Add. E 240, and next to the post office. Add.

Dan Linsman, 3639 Luckey st. Phone 3048.

FOR SALE— A strictly first-class drug store in Dal-

erty, Mex., size and fixtures will have to sell.

Add. 25,000.

FOR SALE— Soft coal stove, the Radiator, nearly new; \$25. Call 2404, this office.**FOR SALE—** Household goods, one weight, 22

pounds; \$25, cash. 2121 Morgan st.

FOR SALE— Horse buggy; good as new; \$100.

F. Duane, 1231 Schwab av.

FOR SALE— Stylish driving horse. 2648 Olive

st.

FOR SALE— Fine young mackerel bird. 20 & 15¢

Whitney.

FOR SALE— Seal skin sash cheap. 1018 West

Whitney.

FOR SALE— Fine water spaniel pups. Call 2202

Pine st.

FOR SALE— Baby buggy; good as new. 412 R.

Garrison av.

FOR SALE— Fine pug puppies 5 weeks old. 1001

Pine st.

FOR SALE— Hand soalio slive, Radiant Home, chec-

2424 N. Grand st.

FOR SALE— Parlor sieve, very cheap. 1818 Bid-

dell st., 2nd floor.

FOR SALE— Boy's safety, cost \$15, will sell for

\$10. Call 10-10.

FOR SALE— A good open buggy cheap 4005

Easton st. Call 10-10.

FOR SALE— Horse and buggy or separate; cheap.

Apply 4047 Cottage av.

FOR SALE— Four hard coal stoves; also four soft

coal stoves. 209 Walnut st.

FOR SALE— A "Splendid" hard coal base burner

or barouche; cheap. 2813 Lucas av.

FOR SALE— Horse, two good horses, pony and

colt, \$15; plus \$10. Call 10-10.

FOR SALE— A first-class liquor house with

fixed expenses connected centrally located. Ad-

dress a 241, this office.

FOR SALE— Post-Diaphanous route in northern part

of city circulation; this office.

FOR SALE— Good trading business at a sacrifice;

good reason given for selling; must be sold at

a low price. A 241, this office.

FOR SALE— Three horses and carriage route on Post-

Despatch, including outfit; this route will bear

investigation. Add. H 242, this office.

FOR SALE— Small laundry doing good busi-

ness; can take sicknesses reasonable. Add.

H 237, this office.

FOR SALE— Grocer, saloon and meat market;

price \$500; sickness the cause of selling. Add.

A 241, this office.

FOR SALE— Confectioner, with small stock of

groceries, doing good business. 2520 Frank-

lin av.

FOR SALE— Drug store, elegant and full stock.

Address 1000 & 2nd, west price \$5,000.

Add. G 247, this office.

FOR SALE— Small laundry doing good busi-

ness; can take sicknesses reasonable. Add.

H 237, this office.

FOR SALE— Confectioner, with small stock of

groceries, doing good business. 2520 Frank-

lin av.

FOR SALE— Candy and cigar store. Call 2202 St.

Broadway.

FOR SALE— \$2000 will buy good stock milliner.

Jewelry & Silvers. 2711 Franklin av.

FOR SALE— Cheap—an old established corn

grocer's store located in a good part of town.

FOR SALE— Copper grocer, an salicor, doing

good business. Add. O 215, this office.

FOR SALE— Two horses and wagons and a good route. Add. F 240, this office.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.**FOR SALE—** Rooms in Morgan, 400 N. 2nd street, central location.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

M. J. T. DONOVAN,
REAL ESTATE CO.,
200 Chestnut St.,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

Have for rent the following DWELLINGS.

210 CHESTNUT AV., 2 rooms, bath; \$45 00
3022 WAGGONER AV., 7 rooms, reception, \$45 00

816 N. 10th st., 2 rooms, all conveniences; \$45 00

6222 EVANS AV., 8 rooms, all con-
veniences; \$45 00

1222 CARDINAL AV., 6 rooms, hall, gas, and
water; \$45 00

6745 HOGAN PL., 8 rooms, all con-
veniences; \$45 00

2111 COTTAGE AV., 8 rooms, all con-
veniences; \$45 00

1121 KNOX AV., 2 room dwelling; new;
\$45 00

2122 COTTAGE AV., 4 room brick cottage; \$45 00

1121 KNOX AV., 6 room brick, water, etc.; \$45 00

4752 CUTT BRIL, LANTERN ST., 2 rooms, bath; \$45 00

2102 KNOX AV., 2 room dwelling; new;
\$45 00

2122 COTTAGE AV., 4 room brick cottage; \$45 00

1121 KNOX AV., 6 room brick, water, etc.; \$45 00

3046 KNOX AV., 7 room dwelling; large;
\$45 00

1817 N. 18th st., 4 room brick, with stable;
\$45 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

4229 COOK AV., 5 rooms, all conveniences;

4229 COOK AV., 5 rooms, all conveniences;

1221 SAR H ST., 5 rooms, all conveniences;

1121 SAR H ST., 4 rooms, 1st floor, hall, and
water; \$45 00

2007 FINNEY AV., 4 rooms, on 1st floor;

1121 SAR H ST., 4 rooms, on 1st floor;

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The Old Reliable stands back of every statement made, has strictly one price, all goods marked in plain figures.

HERE WE GO AGAIN!

The Old reliable, always ready to refund the purchase price when goods fail to please.

3-BANKRUPT STOCKS OF CLOTHING-3

Bought by us within the past two weeks, amongst which is a portion of the stock o

S. JACOBS, BERNHEIM & CO., 519 Washington Av., This City,

Who failed recently. We bought all of these goods AT A PRICE LESS THAN THE COST OF MATERIALS FROM WHICH THEY ARE MADE. The past Great Sales held by us, the past Great Values given by us, all, all ARE DWARVED, ECLIPSSED AND OVERSHADOWED BY THIS MONSTER OF MONSTER SALES. Never Have We Had So Great a Stock and Variety to Select from! Never Were Prices So Low on Good, Honest, Reliable Clothing! Never Perhaps Again Will Such a Grand Money-Saving Opportunity Occur.

To-Morrow Morning at 7:30 O'Clock Sharp Begins This Mighty Slaughter of Values.

To-Morrow We Will Sell



350 Men's Overcoats, genuine Ray Satinines, with serge lining and velvet collar, long cut, Bankrupt price \$2.50

850 Men's Overcoats, eight shades of an excellent quality, with Ray Satinines, sateen and Beavers, cut single and double breasted, with fly-front shape, trimmed and tailored in a superior manner; long cut, Bankrupt price \$9.45

1,000 Chinchilla Overcoats, with English plaid lining and deep velvet collar, cut full length, long cut, Bankrupt price \$3.85

500 Men's Overcoats, silk covered buttons and lined throughout with farmer satin lining; all the shades, long cut, Bankrupt price \$4.50

400 Men's Overcoats, well finished, stitched edge, serge lining, extra heavy, made to sell at \$10; long cut, Bankrupt price \$5.50

600 Ludlow's Pennsylvania Chin-chillas, wool plaid lining, velvet collar, cut extra long and very heavy weight, Bankrupt price \$5.65

750 Men's Overcoats, genuine Melton in seven different shades, stylishly made and trimmed, sizes 33 to 34, long cut, Bankrupt price \$6.85

500 Men's Overcoats, very fine quality, Imported Meltons and Kersies, silk lined and double breasted, which has all points of a swell overcoat; made with narrow single stitched raw edge and double stitched seams; lined with extra quality double warp and unbleached Italian cloth; best coat in America, Bankrupt price \$15.00

500 Cape Overcoats, guaranteed extra quality, Cheviot, cape and skirt, cut extra long and well made, Bankrupt price \$9.40

200 Men's Overcoats, genuine wool Canadian Meltons, in four shades, single and double breasted, worth \$12.50, long cut, Bankrupt price \$7.50

250 Men's Storm Ulsters, genuine Chinchilla with shawl roll collar and loop fastenings. Bankrupt price \$7.25

300 Men's Storm Ulsters, extra heavy lining, high collar, cut 54 inches long, \$4.75

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4,950 Men

OUR GRADGRINDS.

SESSION OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE
TO INQUIRE INTO THE FACTS.

When School Director Holthaus wanted to know—why some of the children attending the Shaw School were compelled to get their education in a remodeled coal shed, Director Rutledge, who takes as a personal affront every criticism passed upon the Building Committee's methods, asked him indignantly where he got his facts. Upon Mr. Holthaus replying from the newspaper, Mr. Rutledge indignantly asked why Mr. Holthaus should seek information from such a source when he might have secured it from the fountain of facts—the Building Committee.

Now Mr. Rutledge did not deny that what had been said about the Shaw School was a fact. He merely expressed his contempt for the fact's parentage. To the ordinary mind it would seem a matter of indifference where one got hold of a fact so long as there was no doubt about its genuineness. But this remark of Mr. Rutledge's led to the conclusion that the Building Committee of the School Board had established a sort of an

act that seemed to disprove his facts. To-day's meeting I trust none of the gentlemen present will hamper the work of the other members by presenting any repairs to be done or more money in opposition unless he has the facts to back it up.

"That's right," Gradgrind; hard facts are what we want," said Mr. Troll, while Mr. Huttig remarked facts, like money taken, "Give us good and sufficient facts at the bottom of anything," said the director, while the routine business of the school was continued.

"There is a letter from a teacher in the Penrose School," said Mr. Brockman. "The claims there are not enough desks in her room."

"Well, is that a fact?" asked Statistician Brady, as he rose and spread himself for a few remarks.

"The principal O. K. is the report and says that's all he has," said the chairman. "Then I suppose it is a fact," resumed Brady.

"It is a settled fact then I will say a few words. But I don't care to be dealing with anything but statistics on these subjects, many of the bad children are without seats."

"She doesn't state..."

"How much can we tell what are the facts in a case of that kind? She ought to state the facts in a case of that kind."

"Mr. Brady is right," replied Mr. Dutro. "Facts are indisputable."

"I think it is right, Mr. Brady; what's next Mr. Chairman?" said Mr. Troll. "Mathematics are needed in a case of this kind."

"Mr. Chairman, doesn't the medicine society meet in this room every Saturday? Don't they set this board-room free?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Brady.

"Mr. Secretary make a note of that fact,"

said that seemed to disprove his facts. To-day's meeting I trust none of the gentlemen present will hamper the work of the other members by presenting any repairs to be done or more money in opposition unless he has the facts to back it up.

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"Mr. Brady is right," replied Mr. Dutro. "Facts are indisputable."

"I think it is right, Mr. Brady; what's next Mr. Chairman?" said Mr. Troll. "Mathematics are needed in a case of this kind."

"Mr. Chairman, doesn't the medicine society meet in this room every Saturday? Don't they set this board-room free?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Brady.

"Mr. Secretary make a note of that fact,"

ON THE TRESTLE.

HAZARDOUS WAY FOR A TRAMP TO STEAL HIS WAY OVER THE BRIDGE.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

"Some people can discuss the stringency in a calm, indifferent fashion, but a man that has experienced financial vacuum feels different. I've got a set of empty pockets with slim chances to fill the way the cards are running now." The Post-Dispatch man was waiting in Henry's on Chestnut, near Third street, for some morning paper friends who were sure to drop in on their way up from the late call at the downtown police station, for the night was raw and the wind blowing great gales.

"It was a threadbare specimen who broke into his discussion of the financial question with the barkeeper. Some folks would have called him a tramp, but he was a decided cut above the genus "bum." He was spare in frame, hawklike in glance and nervous in speech. His aspect betokened consistent impetuosity. He had blown in for a beer with plenty of lunch on the side and a taste of the stove. There was that in his tone that led the newspaper to buy him something warmer, and when he got around it he thanked him.

"You broke fair tonight," he said, "and it isn't the first time. I've walked the streets for days without food, till I could feel the wrinkles come in my face—for I couldn't beg broad—a gambler never does, and that's what I am—but empty pockets never brought me to such a straight as to-night. If my hair ain't gray it is not because I haven't passed through aught."

The reporter smelled a story, and seeing there was fifteen minutes ahead to ring in a scoop, led his seedy friend to a table and provided another hot swallow.

"I'm what they call a college man, but I guess that don't interest you. I've got two bad habits—boozing and the ponies. There is a combination guaranteed to keep you broke in any climate. Once you pick them up you can't shake them. I made a stake last week addressing envelopes and began investing it in the hope of quick returns across the river. Things came my way at the track for a few days, but I was up against it yesterday, and to-day I went clean broke. When the last race was over I hadn't a cent. It was a bad day all round for the talent hung out idles when I tried to touch. I was the last man to leave the track and I walked up town and worked a street they call Broadway for two hours without striking an Indian. There ain't any O'Brien's Flats on the East side and I had to get across the bridge. I made up my mind to get over on a brace. Crossing the dyke I struck a copper who was for jugging me on suspicion. I was so cold and hungry I had half a mind to let him. But I thought even if the Court-house steps ain't restful and even kind of airy on a windy October night you don't have to stand on them. I took a brace and lay on the copper the steer about being bound for town. He followed me to the bridge approach and shouted: 'If you come back to me I'll give you a job.' I told him I made a fancy brace, but it didn't go. There was a funny Irishman on watch and says he, 'There be no fine hotel as the Southern on the bridge. Come in and you'll catch cold walking across to-night.'

"I was in for it then. With the roadway barred and the policeman waiting to my right, I had to turn back and left to walk down and walk over on the tracks. The station-house seemed safer than a trap-door, but I had to cross the bridge to get across and the impossibility of crossing in any other way, so brought on me that I made the attempt. I crept down to where the head of the roadway burned blue and hid me, but it only worked on the tracks now, as I lay flat on the ground. I had a drop of rain on my face, and the impossibility of crossing in any other way, so brought on me that I made the attempt. I crept down to where the head of the roadway burned blue and hid me, but it only worked on the tracks now, as I lay flat on the ground. I had a drop of rain on my face, and the impossibility of crossing in any other way, so brought on me that I made the attempt. 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Now is the time to have your Xmas work done. First-class work within reach of all. We have facilities for taking photos in all kinds of weather.

Awarded the Diamond Medal at Chicago for Finest Exhibit of Photographs.

Three high-class Medals from three World's Expositions. Always receiving the highest awards over all competitors.

First Premium St. Louis Fair, 1892.

Medal at World's Exposition, Paris, France, 1889.

Gold Medal at World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1885.

Two First Prizes at Cincinnati, 1884.

Medal at Paris Exposition, 1878.

RAILWAY SURGEONS

A Great Gathering of Them Expected Here on Thursday.

THEIR ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

Papers on Important Subjects Will Be Read by Men Eminent in Their Profession—Sessions Will Be Held in the Hospitals.

Grand preparations are being made for the regular annual meeting of the Southwestern Association of Railway Surgeons, which convenes in St. Louis Oct. 26. As at least 400 delegates to the association are expected, in fact at least that number of surgeons and railway officials having already signified their intention of being present, the Commit-



President F. J. Lutz, M.D. on Arrangements and Reception has been for weeks past making extensive preparations for the entertainment of the delegates with a view of making the meeting one of the most successful in the history of the organization. With such a grand and the organization, as Dr. Frank J. Lutz, Chief Surgeon of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, who, at the last meeting was elected President, it is fair to presume that nothing will be left undone to make the meeting an interesting one, and profitable, not only to the members, but to the general good and welfare of the public at large.

Unlike all similar gatherings, the association will conduct the sessions in the amphitheater.



Theaters of the various hospitals, and by having read papers pertinent to the operations and discussions on the part of members present. The titles of a large number of papers on surgical subjects are announced and the Committee on Arrangements, composed of Dr. W. B. Outten (Chairman), Dr. W. A. McCandless, Dr. J. W. Jenkins (Secretary), Dr. Paul F. Vasterling, has the assurance of interesting clinical demonstration at the American Brothers' Hospital, City Hospital and the St. Louis Sisters' Hospital. It is also intended to illustrate at the various hospital clinics, advanced surgical methods and appliances. Great care and good judgment have been exercised in the selection of papers to be read and the well-known physi-

of Paris Jackets"—Dr. Wm. A. McCandless, St. Louis.
The subjects of the above named papers have been selected with great care by the members of the association, with a single exception, one assigned has responded favorably and has requested the secretary to add his name to the list of those who have had their names called to order.

The association embraces fourteen railroads, represented by the following chief roads:

Pacific, Marshall, Tex.; Dr. W. J. Jameson,

International & Great Northern, Palestine,

Tex.; Dr. D. F. Stewart, Houston, Texas

General, Houston, Tex.; Dr. G. A.

Smith, St. Louis & Southwestern,

railroad in the United States but has between three and ten hospitals, where victims of a wreck can be sent within an hour's notice at the expense of the railway companies, and the association, with the consent of a chief surgeon as well as a local surgeon at every principal point through which the road passes, has the right to demand that the surgeon to realize, in fact, have long since admitted, that an chief surgeon is as valuable to the company as the president, more than twice as valuable as the superintendent or the president. More testimony in a court room has the sworn testimony of a chief surgeon saved for a railroad more than double the amount of money paid for a single damage suit where thousands of dollars were involved. As regards the relations of a surgeon to a railway corporation, the Sunbury Lutz of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. said:

"You will understand, as a matter of course, that I do not have to be at my own business, nor have any inclination to express my sentiments as regards the relations existing between the railway companies and the surgeon, as I do not care to blow my own horn, nor the horn of a railway company. I will say, however, being asked for my opinion, that the chief surgeon of a great railway is placed in a very dangerous position, as he is liable to be tried in court. There is never a week in railroad office, when accidents have occurred, but some one threatens to sue the company for damages, ranging all the way from \$1,000 to \$50,000. Very few persons know, probably only railway officials, that the chief surgeon is the first one called to answer questions for a couple of applicants for positions in the army.

"Is it easy to become a soldier in these days of financial stringency?" asked the reporter.

"In these piping times of peace," replied the Captain smiling, "Uncle Sam is very particular as to the quality of recruits he selects for service. Financial stringencies do not affect army regulations. Health is wealth and the would-be aspirant for military fame and honor must possess the former nowadays before he can be enrolled on the list of the regulation bluecoats."

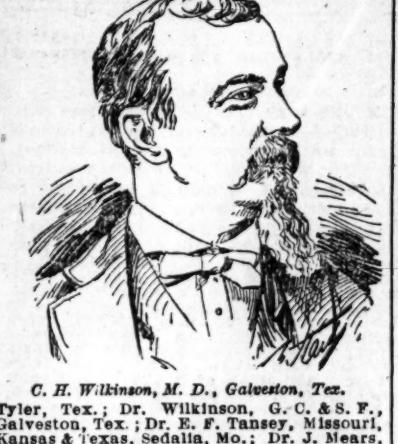
"Suppose I were an applicant for a place as a private in the army?"

"You could be rejected."

"Why?"

"Because I judge you are a man over 30 years of age."

"Yes, sir; the recruit must be, in the language of the turf, a thoroughbred from a ph-



Tyler, Tex.; Dr. Wilkinson, G. C. & S. F., Galveston, Tex.; Dr. E. F. Tansey, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Sedalia, Mo.; Dr. J. Nease, R. C. & S. F., Fort Smith, Ark.; Dr. J. Pettijohn, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. C. H. Yancey, St. L. & St. Joe, Hannibal, Mo.; Dr. W. H. Ross, St. Louis; Dr. M. H. Morrison, Dr. G. W. Hogboom, Alt. T. & S. F., Topeka, Kan.; Dr. W. J. Gaithron, Union Pacific, Neb.; Dr. J. Connor, Denver & Rio Grande, Denver, Colo.; Dr. R. Dale, N. T. N. & M., Arkadelphia, Ark.

George W. Hogboom, M. D., Topeka, Kan.

communicated with. Of course it is his business to visit the injured, make an examination, ascertain the extent of the injuries, make out a bill of fare, estimate the cost of treatment, and make a report to the company. If the injured have a chance of being permanently cured, this fact is also to be known to the company, so that the information conveyed if the patients are known to be maimed for life. Full and complete reports of the chief surgeon are filed in the general surgeon's office and when suits for damages are brought up in court you will notice that the chief surgeon is always called as a witness in these cases. I could tell the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH many instances where chief surgeons have saved railroads corporations untold millions of dollars by well in any other business, it is not always good policy to tell tales out of school."

TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon & Longan, Attorneys Patent and Trade-Mark Lawyers, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215, 216, 217, Odd Fellows Building, and room 48, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C., report the following patents granted the past week:

MISSOURI.

Trolley wire hanger—Benj. B. Betts, St. Louis; holder—Samuel Bins, Humansville, Double tree clevis—Andrew M. Cole, Highlandville, Mo.; Wm. H. Francis and L. F. Gering, St. Joseph.

Animal trap—Abraham Hagan and A. J. Amick, Boonesborough.

Wire and picket fence machine—Jerome W. Martin, Kansas City.

Antennal sprinkler—Jes Middleton, Clarksville.

Spring bed—Wm. Meyers, Hannibal.

Locomotive pilot draw bar coupling—Will P. Pfeifer, St. Louis.

Machine for receiving, cleaning and distributing seed cotton—Wm. S. Reeder, St. Louis.

Electric push Benj. F. Rex, St. Louis.

Chicken coop—Geo. T. Ridings, Monroe City.

Closet cistern—Peter White, St. Louis.

Liquid containing vessel—Wm. C. Wilson, Kansas City.

KANSAS.

Tanning process—John H. James, Nashville.

Mold jacket—Daniel M. Springer, Little Rock.

TEXAS.

Cot ton distributor for gin feeders—Micajah H. Davis, Belie.

Wreath—John H. Gillis, Coopersfield.

Sewer strap—Ivan Heffron, Galveston.

Hoof pad—Frank A. Ryan, Sherman.

Composite lamp chimney—Jacob Schwartz, San Antonio.

Car saddle—Albert P. Tenison, Dallas.

Car coupling—John F. Tiner, Sutherland Springs.

50 Round Trip Direct to Grounds.

VANDALIA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL LINE.

Chicago Sp. Diamond 1 sp.

St. Louis 2:10 p. m.

Ar. World's Fair 4:30 p. m.

Ar. Chicago Stat 5:30 p. m.

8:30 a. m.

Solid trains, parlor, sleeping and free chair cars. Return fast day train leaves Chicago 10:30 a. m., World's Fair, 10:30, arrive St. Louis 6:30 p. m. Ticket office, 221 N. Broadway and Union Depot.

A Lodger Found Dead.

A man was found dead in a large room in the rear of the Wagner Palace Coffee House, 107 South Seventh street, yesterday afternoon. He belonged to the army of unemployed, and James McAllister and Daniel Ryan, a railroad man, who came here recently from Indiana. The attaches of the establishment said that Ryan had been a lodger at the place for some time, and died of starvation and sheer exhaustion. Others said that his death was due to morphine poisoning, self administered. The body was removed to the morgue.

HOMOLINE is the best and most nutritious food for children. Ask your grocer. National Coop. Co., 260 North Commercial street.

all. When there was a wreck on the back country doctor was summoned, providing the disaster occurred in the rural districts, and the maimed and dead were taken to the nearest town, where they remained until friends or relatives could be communicated with who authorized some disposition of the dead or dying. It is different to-day. There is not a

New Photograph Gallery, 409 N. BROADWAY. FINEST IN THE WEST.

\$3.00 Per
Dozen.

Our Best-
Finished
Cabinets,

A SOLDIER BOY.

Experiences of a Sunday Post-Dispatch Reporter at the Recruiting Station.

PLENTY OF APPLICATIONS MAKE THE OFFICERS PARTICULAR.

Tests the Would-Be Defender of His Country and Indian Fighter Must Stand-Effect of the Financial Stringency—Men Who Are Too Healthy Lose Their Chances to Ride.

Capt. Frederick W. Kingsbury, U. S. A., who was until recently stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M., has been detailed to take charge of the recruiting station in this city Pine street near Twelfth. Capt. O'Connor, who has been in charge, has been ordered to Fort Mead, S. D. A reporter of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, who called on Capt. Kingsbury, found that gentleman busily engaged answering questions for a couple of applicants for positions in the army.

"Is it easy to become a soldier in these days of financial stringency?" asked the reporter.

"In these piping times of peace," replied the Captain smiling, "Uncle Sam is very particular as to the quality of recruits he selects for service. Financial stringencies do not affect army regulations. Health is wealth and the would-be aspirant for military fame and honor must possess the former nowadays before he can be enrolled on the list of the regulation bluecoats."

"Suppose I were an applicant for a place as a private in the army?"

"You could be rejected."

"Why?"

"Because I judge you are a man over 30 years of age."

"Yes, sir; the recruit must be, in the language of the turf, a thoroughbred from a ph-

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EIGHT ELOPMENTS.

That is the Record for One Week in Passaic, N. J.

AN Eloping STORM CENTER SEEMS TO HAVE STRUCK THE PLACE.

Thomas Matthews Deserts His Wife and Four Children to Run Away With His Best Friend's Daughter—The Florist and His Servant Girl—A Double-Meander—Mysterious Mr. Blake.

NEW YORK. Oct. 21.—Something in the nature of an elopement storm center seems to have developed in Passaic, N. J., within the past week or ten days. It was not a new elopement that was on the carpet for discussion nearly every day, it was a mysterious disappearance, with contingent eloquent possibilities. For episodes of both these varieties Passaic now holds the championship record for all this section of the country. The actual score of the week, so far as computed to date according to the latest returns, is eight elopers and one mysterious disappearance, with the probability that there is a woman in this case as well as in the rest and the possibility of a hitherto-rejected citizen having repeated the old story of a double life. And all this within a little more than a week.

People are only wondering where the lightning is going to strike next. Wives see their husbands depart nominally for their places of business and wonder when they will see them again. Husband leave their wives and daughters at home and recall to mind the experiences of other husbands, who have found themselves confronted with the dead embers of desolate hearths when they return, expecting to find the cheery home, light in the window and a comfortable home teakettle singing merrily.

It has been suggested that daily elopement bulletins be put up in the Post-office and, as a matter of fact, one of Passaic's two excellent daily papers has a special column to its first page which it calls "Our Regular Elopement Column."

A CRUEL CASE.
About the most cruel case of elopement of all that have come to the surface is that of Thomas Matthews and Connie Almyne. Not only did Matthews run away from his wife and four children, leaving them destitute, but he took away with him the 20-year-old daughter of his nearest and best friend, a man who, when he had been on terms of intimacy with many years, had rendered him many kind services. Matthews is a man about 45 years old, an Englishman, having been born in London over eighty years ago. He was assistant cashier in the bank office at 21 Cornhill street this city. His salary was \$1,800 a year and he got \$600 additional for singing in one of the up-town churches here. Now he has married eighteen years ago in England, and has four children, the eldest being 14. Mr. Matthews is a good man, kind and honest, and he too is an Englishman. He has had much domestic trouble. One daughter is in an asylum; a son went to the bad and was not heard of again; another son and another daughter married Capt. John Daly, who was sent to the penitentiary recently for shooting his wife. He is a skillful marksmen, but as a fencer he ranks one of the great artists of the famed Martigne School d'Armes in Paris.

In view of the deadly character of the enmity between the two men it is possible that pistols may be the chosen weapons, since both are expert fencers. From boyhood he has had a fondness for arms and, though never a soldier, he discovered, "to stop up their layouts and block up their runs," as he expressed it. He put fresh bait in their traps, and when he had laid them out, he would say to his lantern and made a survey of the traps—about thirty in number—which were set in various parts of the cellar. In each trap he would turn the wire mesh into the canvas bag and replaced the traps with fresh ones, which he took out of the holes, a pair of oversalls, steel traps, a dark-lantern, a pair of rubber shoes, a bottle of bait and a big canvas bag.

We were bound for a private residence on Madison Avenue, where we were to meet our friend to rid it of rats before the family returned from their summer outing. The only person we saw as we entered was a woman, who, which revealed the truth on the day before, was the maid of the house. We doubt whether what part of the catching I did. We went immediately into the cellar, and the rat-catcher suggested the amount of money he would charge. I told him I was told to take care of the property and to dispose of it as he saw fit. The Wagner's name is May. When they returned on Oct. 1, Mr. Wagner had paid him \$100, and his brother-in-law to render an account of his doing, and to surrender to him the power of attorney over the property.

Freudenthal, however, refused to do so and gave no reason for his action. Then, say the Waggers, an investigation was set on foot, which revealed the fact that Dr. Hart had been the agent of the departing maid. The agent sold the two Grand street houses to Dr. Paul Hellenger, taking for them \$50,000, of which he noted several thousand as a mortgage on the two houses themselves.

The Waggers then called on him for the money. They aver that he admitted having received the sum, but when asked if he could coolly informed them that he had invested it in some business of his own. He refused to give an account of his expenses. The Waggers then laid the blame for the departure of Mr. McLaughlin. Freudenthal refused to make any statement until he obtained legal advice.

A SNIVELING CUR.
Matthews told his wife he was going to the World's Fair and Connie told her parents that she was going to visit friends in Brooklyn, which she did not do and neither she nor Matthews has been heard from since they left Passaic. Matthews left behind for his wife a sniveling letter, in which he said that Connie's love for him and his love for Connie were so great that they could not live apart. So Mrs. Matthews is left penniless with her four children and the winter coming on, and an attachment out against even the coal in her cellar, which Matthews bought before he sneaked off and has not yet found time to pay off his debts. His money is lost. Connie is still the same girl as ever. Matthews is 50, and the wife he has deserted is 50.

THE FLORIST AND HIS SERVANT GIRL.

Next to an order is that of Crans, the florist, and his servant girl. Crans is a well-educated Highlander at home by training and a master of his art in New York.

He is the son of a poor peasant family, who brought his career at home by training and marrying an actress while he was a medical student. The actress died in New York twelve years ago, and Crans married her cousin, the wife he has now deserted. She took her to Brooklyn, which, for some reason seems to be the Passaic elopers' base of operations, and he left her there for a few days. Then he returned to Passaic and borrowed all the money he could from his sister, a girl named Frances Tjaden. Frances is 50 years of age, Crans is 32, and the wife he has deserted is 50.

Frances was quite unsuspecting of anything wrong with the wife he was in Brooklyn, and returned to Passaic, expecting, of course, to find her husband and his four children.

She welcomed him, but he told her how much he loved Frances and how much Frances loved him, and that they had got off to happy together after his conducting the florist business at the old stand.

A DOUBLE-HEADER.

Following this there came a double-headed disappearance, that of Susie Griggs and young Grotch, a clerk in Macdonald's store, and Clark Kennell and Mr. Rich. There was much stir when the loud bombshell broke, for the atmosphere by that time was getting pretty thickly charged with irregular amatory incidents. Susie Griggs, a girl of 18, and the Kennell girls are the only little shortcomings. Both couples have come back and are sitting on high stools of importance. They are not married, or if they were married during their absence, conjoined themselves merely with the statement that they passed the day or so they were absent in New York.

MYSTEROUS MR. BLAKE.

Concerning the disappearance of Mr. A. W. Blake, which also occurred within a few days, there is much more mystery. Mr. Blake was a man of very regular habits, who lived in a quiet, simple way, and yet always was in financial hot water for some reason, although he had an income of \$300 per month. He was employed by the Reid & Verry dyeing concern and his account was cut out his bank account and ran off with his savings, \$1,000. Frances Tjaden is 50 years of age, Mr. Blake is 32, and the wife he has deserted is 50.

THE MECHANIC DIVORCES.

The case of Mrs. Mary A. Machin against her husband, Gus V. R. Machin, which was set for trial in the Circuit Court at Clayton yesterday, was postponed by mutual consent to Nov. 5.

the latest number of which reached here yesterday, is to the effect that Heinrich Müller had been engaged to compose a permanent orchestra in St. Louis. The musical musicians were as much in the dark about Mr. Hoffman's identity as of the orchestra he was to conduct. Reference could not be made to the original contract, as the only permanent organization extant, Mr. Joseph Otton has been re-engaged for this season, and in view of the fact that he is the leader of the orchestra, much likelihood of a change being made.

MADE NEW RECORDS.

New York, Oct. 21.—The new twin screw sister ships of the Cunard line, the Campania and Lucania, distinguished themselves yesterday by creating new records. The Lucania's captain and chief engineer, rushing eastward for Daunt Rock, intent on eclipsing the eastward record of the Campania, 5 days, 14 hours and 35 minutes, and the enthusiasts at the helm and in the engine room of the Campania, bounding toward Sandy Hook were ambitious to lower, by a few minutes at least, the westward record of the Lucania, 5 days, 13 hours and 45 minutes.

The Campania was sighted off Fire Island at 9:30 o'clock last night. As she had passed Daunt Rock, bound hither, at 1:35 p. m., Quintonstown time, it was plain enough that she had beaten the record of the Campania.

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DEVOTEES OF ART.

HOW STUDENTS IN THE ART SCHOOL ARE TAUGHT TO DRAW.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
A room with four windowless walls, yet flooded with light from a skylight above; in one corner an armless Venus with bare breast and amorous brow, in the other a Madonna with uplifted eyes. Here a Hercules and there a madaminal saint; on every side plaster casts of fruit and foliage, architectural forms and fragments of the human frame, and rising up through it all a forest of easels, behind each a thought face—picture that to yourself and you have an idea of the antique room of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

This heterogeneous mass of plaster, embodying so many forms, reproducing in perfect outline some of the truest and best examples of art, has a suriouspell upon the art neophyte. The atmosphere is redolent of art in the purest and severest sense. It is a place to make the beginner dream. But it is just as well to say that after a few days' feasting one wears out and give way to opposite sensations.

The pupil's earliest initiation into the art pictorial is taken in this room. From the first sketch, a Greek vase—he learns to trace first in rude outline, then in shaded drawing, then come harder forms. The human form, however, is usually the last to be completed, figure and the features. Mean while the work is not so easy as the telling of it. Difficulties appear that fill him with forebodings. "It is hard what will the torsos—what the head be."

There is a terrible fascination in daily solving of the problem of anatomy. Between the strokes of the charcoal and the pencil drawn is wrought over the time when he will be able to produce that uplifted line of the human that can stand out there means supplication and in the grotesque beside her is so typical of impudence.

But drawing does not help along in the art class. There is a desire to work, to work, and the conscientious instructor while full of encouragement towards patience and perseverance is severe in his methods of criticism. Careful study and close application are all that will gain his approval. An "accidental effect" that will thrill the student is produced only by the skill of mortal sin. He seems to train the eye to catch truth more so than the hand. Anything like "finish" he will not tolerate. All this is natural to the teacher, but the student is what a student would like; quite unlike anything he anticipated.

The glamour of the casts is great. A small space. Of course, everybody tries to get as near as possible, yet avoid getting in anybody else's way. Yet, for all that, two dozen students can arrive at the same time, and the concentration of power is such that within a space that the same number of ordinary mortals would fill and crowd. This concentration of personal effort is delightful. There is an instinct perhaps. There is a delightful absence of class-room manners in the different rooms. There is no restraint on the pupils and what distinguishes them is an absence of happening, there is plenty of chat while the work goes on. A few minutes' work and few words. The room is filled with the hum of conversation throughout the afternoon. Anybody that does not want to talk does not have to and one-half the room will be talking while the other will be seriously at work.

From the portrait class the next step is to the life class proper, where the student draws from the living model both nude and draped. Some work from the whole, others



[From Monday's Account in the Post-Dispatch.]

"It seems that Marshal Shaw had gone to the Colored Church that evening with, or without, a warrant, to arrest some person who was in the congregation."



"As he entered the church during services the male portion of the congregation with a common impulse left the church by way of the windows, while the females screamed and fainted."

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Nogent-sur-Marne, where the painter passed the last months of his short life. Entering into the view of the committee, of which M. Léonard was the president, the municipal authorities of Nogent, in a fit of enthusiasm, promised at first to subscribe 2,000 francs towards the decoration of their town, but on seeing the ragged thatched old houses, 500 francs. The committee declined this subscription and have decided, when sufficient funds have been obtained, to set up a small school at Nogent, in the garden of the Luxembourg.

The new collection of casts of ancient sculptures, now exhibited in the hall on the ground floor of Casa Habbi, in the street leading to the Porto San Paolo. It consists at present of such objects as illustrations of the Trojan War, the sarcophagi of Greek art down to the period of Phidias, Myron and Polycletus. The chief casts already exhibited consist of a copy of the Jupiter on Olympia; a portion of the frieze and some of the chief figures of the tympanum of the temple of Minerva of the Acropolis, and the other Athena, called "of Lenormant"; three Reliefs of Northern Greece; the Maryst of Myron; the Amazon of Phidias; the Bellona Museum; and the Doryphorus of Naples, etc.

A very interesting memoir on Bastien-Lepage has been written by A. Thuret. It is a rare book and the intensely sympathetic French painter.

Turner's "The Trouy stream" has been sold.

Adolph Yvon, the distinguished painter of historical subjects, died recently at Passy in Paris. One of his most famous pictures in the Versailles gallery will remember his immense mural paintings in which the military glory

of France is depicted by scenes from the Crimean and Austrian (1855) wars.

FOUR COURTS SLANG.

Police and Thieves Can't Hear Every Day About Headquarters.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Nowadays, among children, there is little slang. Men, women and children, from the little "tots" who lip their words and whose parents think their sayings "so cute," to the venerable patriarch, with one foot in the grave, all employ, more or less liberally, those coined adjectives not to be found in any dictionary, but which apparently express just the idea one wishes to convey in an emphatic manner.

Probably of all classes, not even excepting the street gamins, thieves and criminals possessed by far the largest vocabulary of slang words. The language of the police force is unique, as is also the language of the police force of all classes, not even excepting the average citizen. The best reason in this case is that it is only in their interest, should the average citizen afford them a chance to overhear a portion of their conversation, to let him understand as possible of the gist of their remarks.

Their conduct in this particular is keeping with the rest of the citizens of the same class. They have a lingo peculiarly their own, and which would be absolutely unintelligible to the average citizen. Their best reason in this case is that it is only in their interest, should the average citizen afford them a chance to overhear a portion of their conversation, to let him understand as possible of the gist of their remarks.

Police officers are standing on a corner discussing the merits or shortcomings of some individual who is not generally liked. "Oh, he's a rubber neck," one will exclaim. "The man who does not obey is generally a weakling." Police officers from their constant forced association with criminals acquire this shaggy habit to a great extent and become very vain. "Police officers from their constant forced association with criminals acquire this shaggy habit to a great extent and become very vain." Police officers from their constant forced association with criminals acquire this shaggy habit to a great extent and become very vain. "Police officers from their constant forced association with criminals acquire this shaggy habit to a great extent and become very vain." Police officers from their constant forced association with criminals acquire this shaggy habit to a great extent and become very vain. 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FOR JURY BRIBERY.

Arrest of Two Prominent San Francisco Politicians.

IT REVEALS A NEW PHASE OF THE CURTIS MURDER TRIAL.

The Actor Claims That the Men Are Trying to Blackmail Him—Four of the Jurors Said to Have Been Paid to Accuse the Actor—Chief Crowley's Statement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 21.—A charge of jury bribing has been brought against ex-state Senator William J. Dunn and Frank McManus, a well-known politician, and they have been arrested.

They are charged with unduly influencing the jury, which acquitted Actor L. B. Curtis of the murder of Policeman Grant in September 1891. A few days ago it was said that McManus and Dunn were trying to force Curtis to pay them \$8,000, which they claimed to have expended in securing his acquittal. This story and subsequent developments led to the arrests. Chief of Police Crowley said:

"I do not intend to stop with the arrest of McManus and Dunn. Several persons much higher in the social scale will soon find themselves in an embarrassing predicament. Two of the Curtis jurors have done things that would convict them in any court of having taken bribes, and I do not propose to permit these men to go free."

Attorney Wilson, who defended Curtis, says he does not believe the jury was bribed, but thinks that McManus and Dunn tried to extort money from his client.

The newspapers boldly attack certain of the jurors who tried the case and acquitted Curtis. Outside of the phase of charged jury-bribing the case possessed interest much greater than attaches to most "murder cases, because the man acquitted is known in every city in the country as 'Sam'l of Posen.'

The charge now is that two sets of jurors were engaged and that \$8,000 was promised or only \$2,800 paid. The purchase was of four jurors, but only one pair of the jurors was paid. The other has gone so far, it is charged, as to threaten the actor's life.

Frank McManus, called "King" McManus, a showman and political "boss," and William J. Dunn are accused of being the brains who have turned blackmailers.

Curtis admits that he spent \$8,000 in his defense and was bled by many persons, but he refuses to give names or details. He and his wife say that McManus and Dunn are trying to blackmail them.

During the third trial McManus and Dunn visited Curtis' attorney, G. N. E. Wilson, and said they could buy four jurors for \$8,000. Wilson says he ordered them out. Two days after acquittal McManus and Dunn forced their way into the room of Mrs. Curtis in the Palace Hotel and demanded \$8,000 to pay the jurors whom they had bribed. She refused to make terms in spite of threats, and then they proposed to take in lieu of money debts to ten lots in Berkeley.

She asked them to call again and had Lawyer Wilson present at the second interview. McManus exhibited a receipt for \$2,800 signed by Juror McFarlane, and Mrs. Curtis got possession of the paper. The lawyer telephoned for a detective and the self-confessed jury-briber left hurriedly after McManus had wrested the receipt from the actor's wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are not away next day to the San Francisco ranch where McManus and Dunn would execute their threat, which included killing Curtis. The actor learned that he could not get away so easily and at once took a train to San Francisco on his track. He appealed to Sheriff Scott of Fresno County, who appointed a fighter named McFarlane to defend him to live at the Curtis ranch. The actor is the general of his hired men and used them as sentinels.

This patrol, it is said, still guards the ranch. Two days after Curtis went to his country home McManus and Dunn followed him, accompanied by two friends of the court stamp, "Joe" Dievers and "Dick" Tennen.

They saw State Senator Gurchers, a Fresno man, and engaged him to defend them in case of trouble. They were safe until when one of the persecutors sailed out and Mrs. Curtis was amply guarded by her hired men.

Senator Gurchers says McManus and Dunn told him four jurors had been bought for \$8,000 upon the application of Curtis, given which he and the county would get a great deal of money on the trial. He was dismally shocked at the time of the killing of Grant and was placed under arrest for creating a disturbance.

The only known witnesses of the shooting were two young men—Thomas Muller and G. Toohey, who stood directly across the street and heard the pistol shot. "Grant along, now." There was no reply, but almost at the same instant the young men saw a flash of a pistol shot rang out in the quiet street, followed immediately by another.

The policeman fell to the sidewalk without a groan, and Curtis, who a moment before had seen his partner, who had cuffs on his wrists, turned and fled. He was, however, speedily arrested by the police, and it is alleged that the weapon with which he was killed was found where Curtis had thrown it on the corner of Fifth street.

Curtis, immediately after his arrest, disclosed the crime, said he was "no murderer, but he had pistols and shot nobody."

His explanation was that he went to the opera house and remained there drinking with friends. It failed to meet the grand Opera-house. While in Mission street he was caught in a crowd, some one struck him on the head, and he fought his way out to the street, where he found himself in the hands of Policeman Grant.

Further developments in the story of the shooting are connected with the mystery over the affair, and it was intimated with some show of confidence that there was a third man connected with the shooting. The case was still further complicated by Henry Jeransen, who was formerly employed by Curtis as a gardener, testifying under oath that he had been deceived in that the pistol found near the scene of the murder was carried by Curtis was made through fear of the police, who had told him what to say.

Curtis, on the trial, in February, 1898, on the first trial, in August, last, he is acquitted, and on the second ballot standing nine to three for acquittal.

Lower Rates Westward

Vis the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY and IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE from St. Louis to the following points: Kansas City, \$1.20; Leavenworth, \$1.25; Atchison and St. Joseph, \$1.45; Omaha, \$1.50; Pueblo, Denver, Colorado Springs, \$1.65; Ogallala, Salt Lake City, \$2.50; second class, \$2.50; Portland, Spokane, Helena, Butte and Garrison, \$2.50; second class, \$2.50. We are also selling ROUND TRIP TICKETS from St. Louis to Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose or Portland for \$7.50 good for return until April 30, 1899, with choice of different routes going and returning. For tickets, sleeping car berths and further information apply at City Ticket Office or Union Depot.

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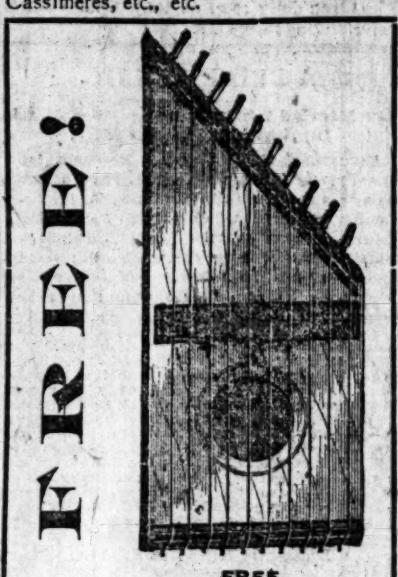
Read! Read! Read! Cut This Out and Bring It Along and See How the Old GLOBE Gets Away With
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\$ 5.00 Men's Suits.....	\$ 1.95
\$ 3.50 Men's Suits.....	3.90
\$ 12.50 Men's Suits.....	6.35
\$ 16.50 Men's [Baltimore] Suits.....	9.00
\$ 20.50 Men's Tailor-made [Suits.....	11.35
\$ 6.50 Men's Overcoats.....	2.90
\$ 10.50 Men's Overcoats.....	5.40
\$ 15.00 Men's Overcoats.....	7.30
\$ 16.50 Men's Overcoats.....	8.90
\$ 20.00 Men's Overcoats.....	11.35

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\$3.00 Boys' Suits.....	\$1.20
\$5.00 Boys' Suits.....	\$2.45
\$6.50 Boys' Suits.....	\$3.15
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\$3.50 Boys' Overcoats	\$1.69
\$5.00 Boys' Overcoats	\$2.65
\$7.50 Boys' Overcoats	\$3.85
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\$1.25 Boys' Pants.....	60c
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20c Men's Suspender Belts.....	5c
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All our \$4.25 JACKETS.

All our \$3.50 JACKETS.

All our \$2.50 JACKETS.

All our \$2.00 JACKETS.

All our \$1.75 JACKETS.

All our \$1.50 JACKETS.

All our \$1.25 JACKETS.

All our \$1.00 JACKETS.

All our \$0.75 JACKETS.

All our \$0.50 JACKETS.

All our \$0.25 JACKETS.

All our \$0.10 JACKETS.

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All our \$0.02 JACKETS.

All our \$0.01 JACKETS.

All our \$0.00 JACKETS.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch is
read by 40 per cent of the English
speaking people of St. Louis.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 25-32.

Put your want "ad." in the
Sunday Post-Dispatch. Every-
body sees it.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1893.

THEY ESCAPED.

The Directors of the Provident
Bank Were Not Sued.

They Were Worth Nothing, Though
Supposed to Be Responsible.

How Orders of Court Were Obtained
Which Released Them.

THE CERTIFICATE THOMSON FORGED
GIVEN TO HIS BODSMEEN.

A Review of the Receivership Proceed-
ings—The Bondsmen Paid \$50,000
Cash and Obtained All Evidences of
Thomson's Crime—Last of the Pro-
ceedings—The List of Directors—The
Assessor's Books Show They Had
Little Property—The Case Still in
Court.

All the papers in the case of Carlos S.
Greely against the Provident Savings Bank
et al. have been transferred from court
room No. 1 to court room No. 4 by an order of
court.

A strange coincidence this order was
given shortly after the SUNDAY Post-Dis-
patch had located in the city of New York
the man who did much, but not everything,
to wreck the Provident Savings Bank seven
years ago.

No effort has ever been made on the part of
the authorities to apprehend him, nor were
any steps taken at the time of the so-called
failure of the bank to bring to justice the
men who were primarily accessories to
Thomson's crime.

The above entitled suit was the outgrowth
of Almon B. Thomson's defalcation. It was
instituted no doubt in good faith by Carlos S.
Greely, who was largely interested in the
bank and whose son was a director. It was
apparent that the President, who was ill,
and the Board of Directors had been guilty of
such gross and careless negligence in the
management of the bank's affairs that from
business control of it should be taken from
them.

The finances of the bank, however, were
not in such a condition as to demand an ab-
solute receivership, and had other measures
been taken by the weak-headed Board of Di-
rectors, the suit might have been preserved
indefinitely. \$50,000 deposited from received
by lawyers, clerks and assistants saved, and
the unfortunate and misdirected depositors
the bank had paid the money justly, legally and
honestly due them.

The embasement of Thomson and his
escape to Canada, the criminal negligence of
the officers and directors of the bank, and
the juggling of justice after the matter had
been brought before the courts are matters
of local history.

A STORY OF OUTRAGES.

At the time of the alleged failure, when a
receiver was asked for, the Provident Savings
Bank, badly as it had been managed, still
had over \$1,000,000 of assets of good convertible
securities.

These securities did not reach that amount by
from \$50,000, to \$100,000; yet its affairs were
ruthlessly thrown into the mills of the courts
and its resources ground down and wasted until
the depositors received only 87¢ cents
for every good dollar that they had so confidently
trusted to its keeping.

One of the first steps was to obtain an order
of the court to compel him to deliver to all de-
positors the deposits received by the bank on

July 14, when the directors knew that the
bank was in an insolvent condition and
hence rendered themselves liable to proceed
under the banking laws of the State for
recovering them.

There was already been sworn out
charging the directors with the offense.

This order of court swept away the evi-
dences against them and the cases were dis-
missed in the following December for want of
prosecution. On Aug. 2, 1886, the Judge in
vacation made another order which
reinstated the order of the court of July 14, 1885, in
Almon B. Thomson's crime. It was ordered
that the receiver accept from H. M. Scruggs
one of Thomson's bondsmen, the sum of \$50,000
cash and return give Scruggs certain
papers and documents. These latter were:

1. The bond of \$50,000 dated Dec. 6, 1878, signed by
Almon B. Thomson as principal and Almon
Thomson and R. M. Scruggs as sureties.

2. The bond of Almon B. Thomson for \$50,000,
dated Jan. 25, 1884, and signed by Almon
B. Thomson as principal and Almon Thomson,
C. S. Greely, and M. H. Thompson and R.
M. Scruggs as sureties to secure

3. A certificate purporting to be for fifty shares
of the capital stock of the Crystal
Plate Glass Co., and also the note of Almon
B. Thomson for \$5,000, which the above cer-
tificate was used to secure.

4. To endorse a receipt for \$5,000, on the
back of the note of Almon B. Thomson for
\$5,000.

5. A certificate of stock of the State Sav-
ings Bank purporting to be for fifty shares of
capital stock of said bank.

Thus as far as the law was nearly as good as
Almon B. Thomson's defalcation made good
and the evidences of his forgery and crime
delivered over to his bondsmen.

This was a forgery on which he could and
should have been convicted.

Where that certainty is today is not
known, but the delivery on order of a
court to one of Thomson's bondsmen, he has
never been presented to any Grand-Jury, and
the consequence is that Thomson has never
been indicted for forgery.

The presumption is that it was turned over
to Almon B. Johnson, the father, who paid the
other sureties on the bond of Almon

Thomson lost nothing as sureties and so
took no step to prosecute him.

The receiver had paid out for re-
ceivers' commissions and expenses and his
attorneys' fees the records in the taxing de-
partment of the Circuit Court show that \$90
was brought in for court costs.

The receiver of that ill-fated and
unmanaged bank has not yet

been completed nor its affairs wound
up owing to a suit pending in
the Supreme Court on an appeal from Adair
County which involves the title to some real
estate.

There is still \$20,000 due each and every
depositor in proportion to the amount on
each and every dollar deposited by him and
remaining in the bank at the time it closed
its doors.

The Directors of Directors of that bank were
guilty of the grossest carelessness in its man-
agement and should be held responsible for
it in full.

The books in the Assessor's office, how-
ever, show that they were a very poor set of
directors, not only from a business but also
from a personal and political point of view.
They appear to have little or nothing could
have gained them but suits against them been
prosecuted.

Dr. J. S. Garland the President of the
bank was assessed for \$6,000 real estate and
\$1,500 personalty; Charles H. Smith had
\$3,100 realty and \$600 personalty, while Almon
Thomson had \$1,000 realty and \$200 personalty.
John C. Lewis, P. Mulkey, George Scott and Charles B. Greenley had nothing on the Assessor's books.
What honor is there for depositors
that the bank is now in ruins?

It was a loss on the part of the bank
which was run on such loose business prin-
ciples as the defunct Provident Savings
Bank, which was a blunder from the start.

While these men were directors of the Provident
Bank, accepting responsibilities under the statutes,
they were in reality worth nothing.

SEEN BY FOREIGN EYES

African Explorer Dr. Charles Peters
Gives His Impressions of America—
New York, Oct. 22.—Dr. Carl Peters,
Imperial Commissioner of German East Africa,
expressed himself as follows last night:
"The American people," looking inten-
tively at the tips of his finger-nails, "you
are not yet a nation; you are a mixture of
different people."

"The cities," he continued, lifting his
eyes as a soldier carries arms; "New York is
pretty; Broadway reminds me of Friedrich
strasse, other streets where there are green
trees remind me of the North German
towns. The hotels are comfortable, Boston
is an old English town. Chicago—"

"What of Chicago?" interposed the re-
porter.

"Chicago," he said, with the air of a Cor-
poral commanding an awkward squad, "is
not a city; it is an American—how do you
say—nation? It is a nation, but it is not
a nation too. The people there are children.
When one man has a fall building his neighbor
wants one himself. It is a good place for
a child to grow up in, but it is not a place
for a man to grow up in."

"What do you think of the Fair?" asked
the reporter.

"The exhibition is interesting," he said.

"The buildings have a grand effect, but they
are a sham and they are falling to pieces. I
was a Commissioner to the Technological Con-
gress."

The reporter asked why. Dr. Peters relaxed
the strain of his body a little and said: "I do
not like to hear lectures, I prefer to read
the reports of what they say, and I do not
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MONSTER ENGINES.

The Machinery of the *Lucania* the Largest in the World.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGINES WHICH LOWERED A RECORD.

She Employed 168 Men in Her Engine-Room to Grease and Feed Her Big Boilers and Drivers - The Whole Strength of Her Engines Equal to 16,000 Horse Power.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A big ship like the *Lucania* of the Cunard Line, which breaks transatlantic records and promises to keep on breaking them, has no more interesting part than her engine room. Driven by the monster engines located there she finished a voyage to-day which again lowered the eastward record, excepting the *Campania's*, making the run from Liverpool to New York in 15d. 18m. 38s. The room in which are the enormous engines of the *Lu-*

cania is a great hopper, from which they drop through a chute into these.

The boilers, occupying as they do the center of the vessel, were chosen up the best location for the principal staterooms. If the usual air hatches had been left, and to compensate for the partial closing up of the upper deck immense ventilators have been placed in the engine-room and enormous fans have been provided to do the work of ventilation. It is the noisy thing that makes noise in the engine and furnace rooms bears. As it is men work for four hours on the watch, and the other four hours off, so they have eight hours' rest.

The two engines have two steamers and two engines have two cylinders—two high pressure, one intermediate and two low pressure. The great advantage of this arrangement is that the high pressure cylinder is maintained by placing the high pressure above the low pressure cylinder, one half of the high pressure being produced by the low pressure, and the other half at the after end of the engine, with the intermediate cylinder in the center.

The main crank-shaft is 26 inches in diameter, and each of its three interchangeable parts weighs 27 tons, so that with the thrust-shaft, which is 14 feet long, the propeller-shaft is 34 inches in diameter. It is carried in the stern tube, as in the ordinary single screw ship, but becomes a triple shaft in duplicate and also a forge and tools for doing the steel work. In the upper engine-room are four great cranes, capable of suspending and moving 100 tons of the enormous machinery, like sections of the enormous crank shaft. These cranes are heavily geared and are moved by steam.

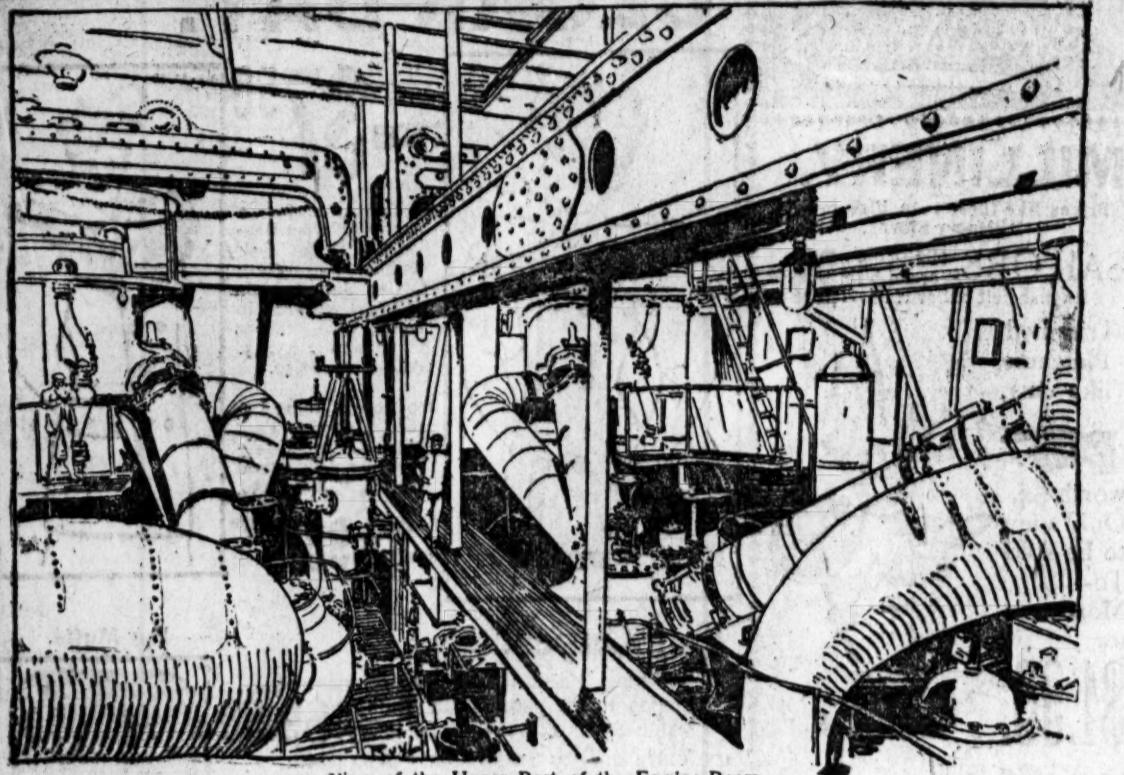
gear was deranged. For this reason auxiliary steam-steering gear is fitted forward of the main steering gear. This auxiliary apparatus is used to turn up the center location for the principal staterooms in the same way as the steam tilts, so that two reliable braces are directed ready to be applied in case of accident. The rudder itself is twelve feet broad and twenty feet deep, and with the assistance of the twin engines working in opposite directions will turn the ship.

The great engine-room is completely divided for purposes of safety by a bulkhead and fire walls, and having small openings, which can be closed quickly in case of an accident. If the ship were to catch fire with water on one side the engines on the other would still run.

The two engines, though used together, are really double and separate, and either one is capable of keeping the ship moving at great speed.

In addition to the machinery relied upon for moving the vessel, there are dynamos for lighting, small engines for heating ashes, coal and the cargo. In another part of the vessel there is a donkey boiler with its turbines, which works the engines at the hatchways, and this can be done with the steam steering apparatus and the pump if the other boilers should become disabled.

Chimney in motion all the time there necessarily occurs a number of small accidents and breakages of parts. The ship carries a number of tools, which are kept in duplicate and also a forge and tools for doing the steel work. In the upper engine-room are four great cranes, capable of suspending and moving 100 tons of the enormous machinery, like sections of the enormous crank shaft. These cranes are heavily



View of the Upper Part of the Engine-Room.

cania—the largest marine engines in the world—and the mass of smaller machinery required to handle them, is 47 feet high—the size of a comfortable residence. While the crew of the ship, all told, numbers 421 men, the engines themselves require twenty-three men to do nothing but turn, indicating valves and carry out the orders which come from the man up on deck who is in charge of the vessel. Besides this it takes a force of 168 firemen, greasers, oilers, coal shovellers and coal passers to feed the mighty furnaces.

You have in *Lucania* two double-end boilers, one for two others for auxiliary purposes. The dropped by a number of furnaces is 102. The twelve slipper ones in boilers are 18 feet in diameter and 17 feet long.

A visit to Long. One of the smaller boilers, 18 feet around the diameter and 11 feet long, is for the auxiliary steam and machinery in the ship, while the small auxiliary ones are 10 feet in diameter and 10 feet long, is for use upon land purposes when the vessel is in port. Many little auxiliary boilers may be used in the propulsive system if considered desirable, the map of the boilers are fitted longitudinally, three in a row, and are placed in two groups in two rows, navigator-eight compartments, separated from each other by a large coal-bunker occupying the width of the ship and 65 feet of its length. There are also coal-bunkers over the boiler spaces, the floor of the bunkers curving to the sides in much the same way as the metal protective deck in cruisers. The fuel

is started and reversing gear. This emergency gear is such that the engines are stopped automatically if a predetermined rate of speed is exceeded. The starting engine and rod by one stroke handles the link, the movement being controlled by a water cylinder with automatic valve gear.

With the addition of a governor, by the operation of which the engines are stopped.

With the ordinary governor valves on each cylinder are necessary, and considerable care is taken in the design. The engineers who planned the *Lucania's* engines decided that it was better to have them strong enough to race up to, say, 300 per cent of their normal speed, than to stop them or bring them to dead slow. The accident to the City of Paris first suggested the idea of a governor.

The apparatus is composed of two parts,

one of which is stationary and supports the other which is revolvable when the apparatus serves to guide the limbs to accomplish the movements. The stationary portion is formed by a cutout which rests on the floor

of the emergency gear chamber with the propellers unfastened persons. The experiments of the *Campania* have shown that the twin-screw steamers largely depend on getting the correct shape and size and the right pitch for the propellers. A coarse pitch is frequently used, and the number of revolutions. Experiments are being made and will continue to be made on both these sister ships until they will give the most satisfactory results.

The *Lucania's* propellers and their pitch were decided upon after the experiments of the *Campania*, and in some respects, as indicated by the increased speed with which she moves in the ocean, her propellers were given a coarser pitch than those of the *Campania*.

When the *Campania* is taken off for her winter cruise, she will be made in her propellers which the Cunard people expect will result in giving her equal speed with the *Lucania*.

NOTED DEAD.

Prominent Men the World Over Who Died Last Month.

Compiled for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The following is a list of the names of note who died during the month of September:

N. B. Achaschourou, a noted Russian novelist, at Moscow.

Franz Alexander Ehrke, a popular operatic singer, one of the greatest bassos in the world, at Hamburg.

Marie Francois Joseph de Miribel, General in the French Army, at Chateaud in the Department of Drome.

Adolph Yvon, noted painter of battle scenes, such as "Retreat from Russia," at Eschweiler in Luxembourg. Prince William of Glucksburg, King Christian of Denmark's elder brother, at Cattie Frederborg.

Aleks Nikolajewitch Apuchkin, prominent Russian lyric poet, one of the most talented representatives of modern Russian poetry, at St. Petersburg.

Garnano Corsi, noted Italian author of comedies, at Genoa.

Sir W. H. H. Russell, noted English composer and musician, at London.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under Grant, at New York.

Robert W. Peirce, grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, at New York.

Mme. Anat Segals, nee Neher, one of the oldest and most famous French writers of novels, drama and poems.

Pacifio Valussi, the most prominent Italian journalist of the present day, editor-in-chief of the *Periodico*, the foremost Italian newspaper, at Udine.

SEX AND SALARY.

Why Are Women Paid Less for Their Services than Men?

From the Boston Globe.

There are reported to be 185 male teachers in the public schools of Boston and 1,372 women.

The average salary of the men per month is \$26.00 and the average salary per month of the women is \$7.00.

To what extent the larger salary is a pure bonus to the male sex is an interesting question. Doubtless the fact that many of the higher salaried positions are held by men accounts for the loss of disparity, but it by no means accounts for all.

So far as a man receives higher remunerations than a woman, he can secure for the same labor this excess is pure bonus handed over on account of sex.

Of course old (but venerable) custom stands in the way of this. The same labor and service is to be paid to men, but this is an age when equal rights are supposed to be maintained and fair play to all.

Why are women still paid less for the same work than men receive? Who knows?

Chicago and San S.

On sale until end of Fair. Fast day train and Diamond Special. Vandals and Illinois Central, 221 N. Broadway and Union Depot.

is passed to the stoking floor by chutes at the side of the main coal-bunkers between the boiler compartments below.

When the *Lucania* and her sister ship, the *Campania*, were built it was under condition that in time of war they should act as armed cruisers. The total coal-carrying capacity of the bunkers is much greater than necessary for a ship of her size, but twice as much as England and that this ocean racer makes. This is so that the vessel will, when employed as an armed cruiser, be able to keep to her port and never be made afraid for patriotic duty. All the steering gear of the *Lucania* is below water line, another condition insisted upon by the British Admiralty.

In the case of the *Lucania*, the rudder is turned by means of a tiller. The rudder head is turned by means of a tiller. The tiller is carried the steering engine. This tiller is of cast steel, about seventeen feet long. In case of an emergency, when the tiller was considered that the man at the helm of the ship would not suffice to steer the ship when the steam-steering

machines are arrested simultaneously by the cylinders.

The *Lucania* does not load up with fresh water in port, save only a sufficient quantity for the use of the cabin passengers. All the water for the ship's consumption comes from four evaporators, each one capable of producing thirty tons per day.

The engine room is divided into four floors, the upper three of which are used by the greasers who keep the machinery of the machinery thoroughly oiled. The engines themselves are controlled from the lowest floor. The machinery of the ship consists of the steam into the cylinders is itself broader than a man's body, and requires a man to turn it.

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LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORLDS.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Nothing could be more important than the quality and efficiency of the pocket pencil, and so many different kinds have been invented from time to time that it would seem the inventor's ingenuity had reached its limit in this direction. But the end is not yet, and the most recent invention in the pencil line is the endless one. This pencil, with which one can write without interruption, looks like an ordinary pencil or just the right size for a pocket. It consists of a

lead wrapped about as shown in figure 1, at its lower end, with the thumb and first finger of the other hand partly and gently holding the pencil and the lead.

The upper end—not holding the lamp so firm as to enable the right hand to rapidly move the lamp up and down through twelve inches of the fine fiber of the pencil.

It is the lamp which is the chief difficulty.

The lamp is the end of a piece of glass.

The glass is held in a holder which is

fastened to the pencil.

The pencil is held in a holder which is

fastened to the pencil.

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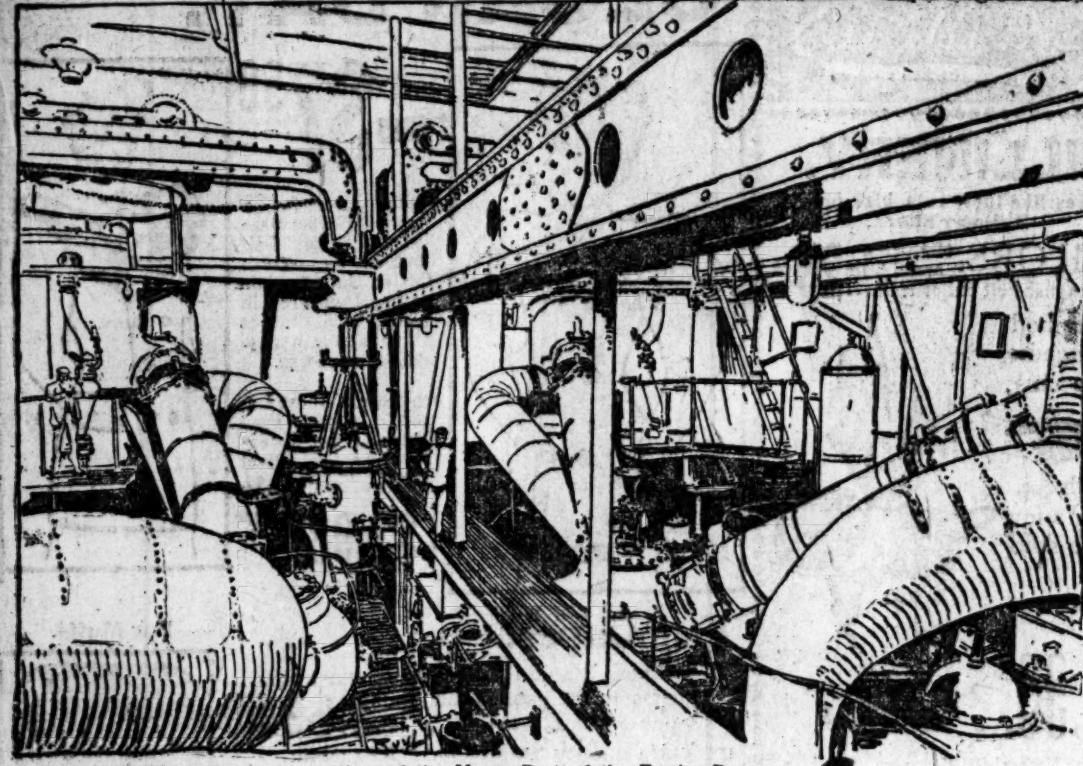
MONSTER ENGINES.

The Machinery of the *Lucania* the Largest in the World.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGINES WHICH LOWERED A RECORD.

She Employed 168 Men in Her Engine-Room to Grease and Feed Her Big Boilers and Drivers—The Whole Strength of Her Engines Equal to 18,000 Horse Power.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A big ship like the *Lucania* of the Cunard line, which breaks transatlantic records and promises to keep on breaking them, has no more interesting part than her engine room. Driven by the monster engines located there she finished a voyage to-day which again lowered the eastward record, excepting the *Campania's*, making the run from Liverpool to New York in 14d. 8h. 3m. The room in which are the enormous engines of the *Lucania*.



View of the Upper Part of the Engine-Room.

Lucania—the largest marine engines in the world—and the mass of smaller machinery required to handle them, is 47 feet high—the size of a comfortable residence. While the crew of the ship, all told, numbers 421 men, the engines themselves require twenty-three men who do nothing but turn levers and valves and carry out the orders which come from the man up on deck who is in charge of the vessel. Besides this it takes a force of 16 firemen, greasers, oilers, coal shovellers and coal passers to feed the mighty furnaces.

You have the *Lucania* has twelve double-end boilers situated for two others for auxiliary purposes. The dropped by a number of furnaces is 102. The twelve slipper ones in boilers are 18 feet in diameter and 17

A visit to Hong. One of the smaller boilers, 18 feet in diameter, is used for the auxiliary engine and the machinery in the ship, while the small-size slipper ones, 10 feet in diameter, by 10 feet long, is for use upon land purposes when the vessel is in port.

These boilers may be used in the proportion of one to each other for the heating of the ship if considered desirable.

The map of the boilers are fitted longitudinally, three in a row, and are placed in two groups in two watertight compartments, separated from each other by a large coal-bunker occupying new world.

On the sides of the ship, the floor of the bunkers carrying the fuel in the same way as the usual protective deck in cruisers. The fuel

is passed to the stoking floor by chutes at the side fed from the main coal-bunkers between the boiler compartments.

When the *Lucania* and her sister ship, the *Campania*, were built under the condition exacted by the British Government that in time of war they should act as armed cruisers, the total coal-carrying capacity of the ship was greatly increased, necessary for the quick trip between America and England that this ocean racer makes. This is the reason why she is emplaced for an armament capable of being used for long periods and be more efficient for patrol duty.

All the steering gear of the *Lucania* is below water-line, and she is controlled by the Admiralty for vessels which, as in the case of the *Lucania*, are destined to do service in time of war. The present ship can spend six hours at sea on a ton of coal a day, and a constant stream of ashes pours into the water from her side as she cuts through the ocean. These ashes are hoisted from the furnace-room and emptied

into a great hopper, from which they drop through a chute into these.

She has two rudders, they do the center of the ship, would have taken up the best location for the principal steering, in the same way as the steam tills, so that two rudders are not required, but left to come to the rudder in case of accident. The rudder itself is twelve feet broad and twenty feet deep, working in the channel of the twin propellers working in opposite directions will turn the vessel in her own length.

The great engine-room is completely divided into engine and furnace rooms, the former being 100 feet wide and 40 feet deep, having two large fans and small openings, which can be closed at a moment's notice in event of an accident. If the ship were to go down, the water would be held on the other side could be used to run her. The two engines, though used together, are separate and separate, and either one is capable of keeping the ship moving at great speed.

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In addition to the machinery relied upon for moving the ship, there are dynamos and steam fans and small engines for hoisting gages and coal and the cargo. In another part of the vessel there is a double boiler with two furnaces, which is used for heating the hatchways, and this can be used to run the steam steering apparatus and to pump if the ship goes down.

With such a tremendous amount of machinery in motion all the time there necessarily occurs a number of small accidents.

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THE PASSING SHOW.

Comedy Is to Be the Feature of the Week.

THE PROGRAMMES PRESENTED BY THE DIFFERENT THEATERS.

Felix Morris in Repertoire at the Grand Opera-House—Dixie in "Adonis" at the Olympic—Bessie Bonelli at the Hagan—The Prodigal Father" at Pope's—Other Attractions—Coulisse Chat.

Not a little interest is felt among theatergoers in the appearance of Felix Morris, who opens a week's engagement at the Grand Opera-house to-night. Mr. Morris has a high reputation both as a high and a low comedian, and will be seen in a number of different plays. He has so arranged his programme that his talents in the various styles of comedy can be made known to the theater-goers of this city.



Felix Morris.

His versatility is most pronounced, and the broad range of characterization to be given in the repertoire for this engagement denotes rare ability. The presentation of two new plays adds to the general interest.

"Moses," a new work from the German in two acts by Minnie Madden Fiske, is said to be bright and sparkling with humorous dialogue and strong situations, and will be given Sunday night with the one-act play, "The Old Musician," as a curtain raiser.

Monday and Tuesday nights: "The Old Musician" will be followed by "The Major," an adaptation of "Die Boots," in two acts, and Wednesday night: "The Rose," in one act, by Minnie Madden Fiske, will be given at the Saturday matinee. "Evergreen," the new play in two acts by the novelist, Mrs. Burton Harrison, will be given Thursday and Friday nights and the Sunday bill will be repeated for the Wednesday matinee and also on Saturday night with the following cast:

"THE OLD MUSICIAN."

Countess Nina ... Miss Jean Coyle
Pervil, a poet ... Miss Kendall Weston
Crochet, an art dealer ... Mr. W. J. Constance
Mrs. Constance ... Mr. Frank B. Hatch
Monsieur Jacques ... Felix Morris

"NOSES."

Mrs. Goodman ... Mrs. Jane Smart
Kate Sandler ... Miss Jean Coyle
Sarah ... Miss Jean Coyle
Snick ... Miss Sara Ford
Miss Goodman ... Mr. J. J. McNamee
Mr. Sader ... Mr. Frank B. Hatch
Frank Goodman ... Mr. Arthur Lyman
Mrs. Brown ... Mr. F. J. V. Wilson
Dobbs ... Mr. F. J. V. Wilson
Mrs. Dobbs ... Mrs. Jane Smart

"ADONIS" AT THE OLYMPIC.

The favored comedian, Dixie, will present at the Olympic to-night "Adonis," with all its magnificent scenery, pretty girls, brilliant costumes, original designs, with wonderful lime and calcimine light effects, producing myriad colors, making an effect that is dazzling to the eye. Everything will be presented identically with its recent successful revival at the New York Casino, the home of magnificent productions, where it repeated its remarkable success of the past. The burlesque affords every opportunity to display the latest topics and hits of the day. New scenes will be introduced, interspersed with original songs, dances, marches and grand finales that are so characteristic of all Dixie's productions.

O. E. Hargrave and Eriphane have lavished in their expenditure in placing a carefully selected company of well-known burlesque favorites in the top line of the comedians and popular artists. Dixie is a persistent worker and he does not propose to let anything grow listless. Rehearsals are called every evening, and while he, which his business is introduced and the chorus drilled in new songs and dances.

The company is a large one, numbering sixty, and includes some of the best known stage pictures. His imitations of Irving and other celebrities are known to all the theatergoers. Even the great English manager, Sir Henry Irving, has been seen in his "Hamlet," while Robson Crane, Wilson Barrett and other distinguished footlight favorites have applauded his hits at their pronouncements.

BESSIE BONELLI AT THE HAGAN.

Bessie Bonelli, who appears in the musical comedy, "Playmates," at the Hagan Opera-house to-night, is one of the cleverest comedians on the stage to-day. She is an international favorite. Across the water she is popularly known as "Our Bessie." Her great success was in New York. In her new comedy, "Playmates," she has surrounded herself by a company of twenty-five clever artists. The cast includes, aside from "Our Bessie," the tennis team, Ward and Vokes, the own son of Harry Ward, the boy and girl, Minnie Thurgate, the London soubrette, Si, Borelli, an Italian Count, who does an amusing burlesque on Paderewski and the like, the two with bodies of 100 feet. Miss Bonelli will sing a number of new and catchy songs.

Twice a week, the Hagan furnishes a strict on the American plan are Ward and Vokes. These popular fun-makers appear in the garb of two tramps and call one another by such names as "Lord Percy" and "Sir Horrid Weatherby."

The company has been very carefully selected and is a strong one. A number of new songs will be introduced.

"THE PRODIGAL FATHER" AT POPE'S.

The comedy comedy, "The Prodigal Father," by Glen MacDonough, will be presented at Pope's at the matinee to-day to-night and every evening this week, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, by Messrs. C. B. Jefferson, Klaw and Erlanger's comedy company, when there will also be given the opportunity of seeing the famous Maggie Cline, who will sing her remarkable and side-splitting successes between the scenes of the comedy.

Maggie Cline is to-day, as in the past, unique in her bright and jolly characterizations.

Her comedy powers and songs are in keeping with the amusing play, "The Prodigal Father," in the comedy matters go a merry race, when naughty Mr. Stanley Dodge, who always has a special kick at the cannibals, while instead he is enjoying life with Dolly Bond, a serio-comic ingenue in a burlesque company, is kept hard work, and the audience and friends ignore of his heart's afflictions.

Dodge has been on no such meritorious level of success as he has now, and his greed and intention to take dividends induces his actress appeal to his susceptibilities and consequently reduces to inventing the most fabrications in order to maintain his

the sentimental side of "Happy Hell." The story is that of two instrumental couples, hailing from Germany and France respectively, who are engaged in a secret love affair. Owing to a singular coincidence the Brooklyn husband and the Chicago wife are to meet at the same time, giving an impression that their former lover, wives have met the other's husbands. Ultimately all four meet again in the same place, and the plot begins.

"A KENTUCKY GIRL" AT HAYLIN'S.

"A Kentucky Girl," in which Sadie Hasson will be seen at Haylin's this week, is a sensational comedy drama, written by Fred S. Gibbs especially for the purpose of introducing Miss Hasson in a congenial role, that of a character soprano. She may be well and pleasantly remembered for her work in "Navy or Oil," which is said to be the best in a Kentucky girl, which is not only quite her better, but also gives her a greater opportunity to display her particular talents. This season the best she has yet carried and includes several St. Louis favorites.

THE PAT ROONEY COMPANY AT THE STANDARD.

The Pat Rooney Musical Farce Comedy company comes to the Standard Theater for one week commencing with the matinee to-day, presenting for the first time in this city the new and highly entertaining masterpiece of farce-comedy, "Lord Rooney." A new feature will be inaugurated by the Standard Theater management during the gentleman purchasing tickets will be admitted free to the Tuesday and Friday matinees. The Rooney company contains many of the best known stars of the stage, Tom Farnley, Harry Bartlett, Wallace Weddell, Horace Clinton, Royce Lansing, Madge Sinclair, Carrie Nelson, Lottie Raymond, Eddie Martin, Eddie Mattie, Jessie and Mabel Josie and Mabel Pat Rooney.

RIVALL'S WONDERLAND.

Col. Rivall's Wonderland is provided with a fine list of attractions this week. Chemain, the Chinese dwarf; Son Stone, the great mental calculator, and Nichodemus, the nondescript, are amongst the features of the Midway Palaisance. In the theater Wormwood's dog circus, Bertram, the Maypole, the Ringling Convention, Mayo, the musician; Ferguson Brothers, prodigies; and Enquiry and Marlow's Comedy Co. will be seen.

Coullisse Chat.

"The Son of Parthos," the new romantic drama which Manager Wilkinson purchased for Salvini, will probably be produced soon after the Christmas holidays.

Nancy McIntosh, who is to be the prima donna of Gilmore's new opera, "The Queen of the West," at age 22 years, and she was born in Cleveland. Most of her girlhood, however, was spent in Europe, where she is quite young. She is a sister to Burr McIntosh, who is well known on the American stage, and she has been known as a soprano, and her enunciation is much praised by the London critics. She is reported to be the equal of Christine Nilsson.

Christine Nilsson has had two of the rooms of Madrid apartments upholstered in a curious style, and the room is covered with pictures taken from operas scores and her suns. Her dining room paper is written in the German language, and the gilded frame of the distinguished artist has visited.

"The Queen of the West" was given at the New York last Monday by the Vienna Opera. The composer has introduced several new airs, notably a new love song for Enquiry, and a waltz for the Queen. The new waltz is a gem. Ferguson Brothers, prodigies, and Enquiry and Marlow's Comedy Co. will be seen.

WHAT WILL IT BE?

Here Are the Very Newest Things in Cocktails and Bracers.

Written for the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

Styles change in drinking from year to year. Just now there is a large consumption of cider at cafes and clubs where formerly the police authorities who are the officers and detectives of several of the largest cities in the West. The supposed murderer, alias John Gantz, a criminal of national reputation and a prince among thieves, is here to-day.

Thekele of Lorine's Wife, Who Disappeared in 1879, Researched Last Monday Beneath the Kitchen Floor of Her Old Home—The Husband's Visits Here—His Criminal Career.

One of the most singular murder mysteries of the day was brought to the attention of the Philadelphia police authorities last Monday, and it now occupies the attention of the officers and detectives of several of the largest cities in the West. The supposed murderer, alias John Gantz, a criminal of national reputation and a prince among thieves, is here to-day.

Lorine's wife disappeared on Feb. 15, 1879, and though he was suspected and even accused of murdering her he was never arrested and the disappearance remained a sensation for many days. With the departure of Lorine from Philadelphia for the West the investigation died out, but last Monday it was resurrected by the discovery of the skeleton of a woman beneath the kitchen floor of the dwelling, 1230 Eleventh street, Philadelphia, once occupied by Lorine. Carpenters repairing the roof found the mass of bones, and also picked up a remnant of a wooden sarcophagus, portions of a woman's shoes, and a woman's valise containing a silk vest. A small ring, the inner circumference of which contained the inscription "J. L. to J. L.," was also found, and the conclusion that murder was committed is that Lorine had put out and that the bones of long lost Johanna Logue Ganz have at last risen up against her murderer. The initials on the vest are supposed to be undoubtedly those of Lorine and her wife.

STOOD IN WITH DETECTIVES.

Jimmie Logue was the leader of a band of

thieves of the most daring character in Philadelphia, and many of his band obtained national distinction in this vocation. Logue, through the way in which he eluded the police, was considered to be a great detective, and he was believed to be under the protection of the Philadelphia detectives, for he eluded

them extensively in that city, and his boy was large in every robbery in which he had a hand. His strong point was in locating the whereabouts of large sums of money or valuables in residences and establishments, and under the protecting wing of the detectives he never failed to get the plunder he sought. He is a native of Philadelphia, and at the age of 17 years was placed in the House of Refuge by his father, who was a member of the police force. He was a good appetizer, but there are men who drink as many meals as he does. The Manhattan cocktail is a fairly well known mixture of whisky and gin.

This is a copy of the Manhattan cocktail, which is the basis of the Martini cocktail as we know it. It is a common sight in restaurants and clubs to see glasses filled with ice and water and small decanter of whisky alongside. There was a time when it was the custom to mix whisky with soda, but the lovers of English ways and English drinks prefer that the Scotch brand as a base, and the Americans prefer the soda with the whisky.

The Manhattan cocktail was once almost the national drink, and still is in the cocktail line, but the Martini, which has been growing in favor from year to year, is now the national drink, called for in all cities as the Manhattan. No drink is more popular than the Martini, which is still the standard drink of the police, who drink as many meals as he does. The Manhattan cocktail is a fairly well known mixture of whisky and gin.

The basis of the Martini cocktail is gin. This same gin, by the way, is being used in the Manhattan cocktail, and the whisky with it is mixed with soda.

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STRAUSS

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STRAUSS' PHOTOS ARE THE BEST:

WINTER GAYETIES.

They May Now Be Said to Have Commenced.

THE FALL FESTIVITIES HAVE COME TO AN END.

The Rosalie Club's Presentation and Entertainment to Miss Alice Raymond—Fashionable Parties at the Theaters Being Revived—A Number of Small Informal Receptions—In the Fashionable World.

The Exposition has closed in a blaze of glory and the delightful informal little Exposition parties are a thing of the past. The fall gay season may be said to have closed, and the winter season will open with the early days of November.

One pleasant little occasion connected with the closing of the Exposition was the reception given on Friday evening in the parlor of the building by the Rosalie Club in compliment to Miss Alice Raymond, the popular concert pianist, who filled an engagement during the closing two weeks at the Exposition. She is an honorary member of the club and has been for the last three years. A hand-some basket of flowers was presented to her over the footlights, and at the close of the concert the ladies and gentlemen of the club presented her with three beautiful jeweled badges, which mark three years' membership. After this ceremony the whole party, some fifty in number, repaired to the residence of Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Knapper on Washington avenue, where refreshments were served, and the remainder of the evening spent in music and dancing. Miss Raymond contributing several beautiful concert solos for the entertainment of her friends.

The revival in theater parties has already begun, with the delicious little suppers afterwards. Mrs. Warner of South Grand avenue gave a large box party in compliment to her guest, Miss Anna L. King of Cairo, Ill.; Miss Lucille Overstotz gave a matinee party on Saturday in compliment to Miss Warren of Kentucky; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Thompson had a box party last week; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green gave a box party on Friday evening, and a lady box party was given last week in compliment to Mrs. Alex West.

There were several small informals last week. Misses Nellie and Katie Jones gave a little dance in compliment to their guests.

Miss Marie Evans gave an informal dance in compliment to her guest, Miss Eva Craig of Kentucky.

Mrs. Minor Merriweather gave a luncheon to her lady friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wickham gave a handsome dinner party in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Smith of Germantown, Pa., last week, and Mrs. J. V. S. Barrett gave a progressive eucharite party in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Carl Moller entertained her progressive eucharite party last week.

Mrs. Harry B. Slaughter will give the opening party of the Souvenir Spoon Club on Tuesday afternoon. With November the regular season of clubs and high society functions will open.

Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Cora Lee Stewart, daughter of Mrs. M. P. Stewart, to Dr. Charles H. Kraus, which was celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 18. They will be at home to their friends on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at their new home.

Mrs. Ackerland of Cincinnati has been spending a couple of weeks in St. Louis.

Mrs. North Smith of Springfield, Ill., is visiting Mrs. Tom Currie of Delmar boulevard.

Mrs. and Mrs. Clark A. Fisher have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clark A. Sampson. They were married in St. Louis and now live in San Francisco. They were accompanied by Miss Emma Fisher.

Miss Mary Foster of Boston, Mass., will arrive by the 1st of November, to visit Mrs. Eugene Abbott of Denver, Colo., and the Colorado Rockies.

Miss Eva Craig of Kentucky is visiting Mrs. John W. Morris of Dubuque, Iowa, and is now with Mr. John O'B. Delaney.

Mrs. Harry B. Slaughter is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Robinson.

Mrs. Rose Lowenstein of New York and her little daughter, Miss Helen, have returned home from San Francisco. They were accompanied by Miss Emma Fisher.

Miss Mary Foster of Boston, Mass., will arrive by the 1st of November, to visit Mrs. Eugene Abbott of Denver, Colo., and the Colorado Rockies.

Mrs. John W. Morris of Dubuque, Iowa, is visiting a week.

Mrs. Harry B. Slaughter is visiting Mrs. Thomas Seeger of Marshall, Mo., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Anna Smith, and is staying with friends.

Miss Louise Alton has been making a visit to Miss Carolyn McLean.

Miss Anna and Cora Lee Birch, accompanied by their mother, Mrs. Anna Birch, have been visiting relatives in this city.

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Miss Louise and Beata

A KNIGHT OF OLD.

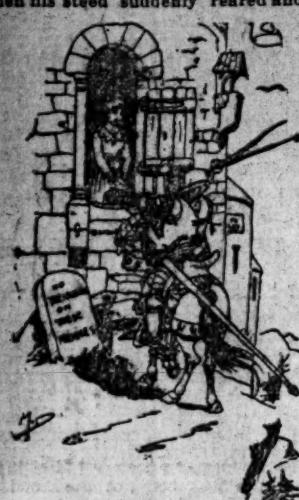
THE FLIGHTS OF A WARRIOR BOLD OF THE McDUGAL ANCESTRY.

(Note.—Searching the family records, McDougal, the scion of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, found a letter, press copy of date for the following account of his ancestor.)

My ancestor was a Knight. His domains included several small towns, forests and farms and other gilt-edge collateral.

The management of his real estate he left to an agent who boomed it to his lord's advantage, while my ancestor spent his time in journeying and other knightly diversions, rescuing females in distress, storming castles and drinking wassail with the other lords when in funds.

He was riding through a forest one day when his steed suddenly reared and threw



Rescuing Distressed Maidens.

My ancestor to the ground with a dull thud. The knight, encumbered by his weighty armor, was unable to rise when he recovered from the shock, but he managed to crawl to the wayside and brace himself up against a tree. It was a lonely road and few people traveled it. Thus he lay two days without food or drink, until to the sound of hooters or bugles he heard on the morning of the third day a man in shabby garb approached with slow, leisurely steps. Coming up to my ancestor he halted in surprise, and then opening the grating in the knight's visor, he said:

"Hello! hello!"

"Good morning, friend. I pray thee give me food and drink, or I perish."

"Who are you and what are you doing here?" quoth the man.

My ancestor informed him of his name and station, repeating his request for sustenance,



Aimless Walker Appears.

and concluding by inquiring his bavior's name.

"I am Aimless Walker, the Pilgrim," he replied. "Just from the Holy Land on foot, but I have no fodder for you. Yet, methinks," he mused, "that in a distant farm-yard I espied a wheelbarrow left by some careless yokel. Hitherto will I lie me, and in two short hours return to the town and trundle thither the castle."

So saying he laid, and in a short time returned with the barrow. First, however, he removed the knight's helmet and, filling it with water at a spring near-by, he brought the warrior drink which cheered him mightily. Then, placing it in the barrow, he set off to trundle him along the road toward the far distant town.

"Hurry on," replied my ancestor, "or darkness will again befall us we reach my castle."

"If you're out of those iron garments and did a little walking yourself the job would be easier," said Walker, and, suiting



Begin to Bully Him.

the action to the words, he turned the knight over, and, with a monkey-wrench which he had concealed in his belt, he began to twist and turn the iron armor until the knight was reduced to a shapeless mass.

In a few minutes the knight appeared in his buckskin pajamas and Walker was surprised to find him such a small and insignificant person. Seeing that he outclassed him when he was out of his armor he began to bully and taunt him, compelled my ancestor to lay the barrow loaded as it was with his armor and weapons.

Unaccustomed to such menial toll, the knight made such poor progress that evening found them still far from home. The pangs of hunger added to the knight's misery.

"Would that I were at the head of my festive board, surrounded by my vassals," he groaned.

"By the teeth of the dragon!" groaned Aimless, "you make me tired. If I were one of your fossils I'd fall to the woods."

But a moment later he halted and said,

"We'll rest here for supper and slumber to-morrow."

"Supper," exclaimed my ancestor, "where shall we sup and on what?"

"The waitress will be shortly forthcoming," replied Walker, "or I don't know my business. Remain here and watch the ba-

last until I return." So saying he dis-
appeared, taking with him the knight's long spear.

In less than an hour he returned with a couple of fat pullets and a small pig and a peck of early rose potatoes disposed about

WHO BUT MUST LAUGH? *

FUN AT A GLANCE.

NOT FOR HIS PALATE.



IN ARIZONA.
EASTERN MAN (to resident of Arizona).—"Why don't you get out of this country?"

FEW CLOTHES.—"Don't no train yiver stop yere, stranger; an' ell done try ter flag one I'd be taken for a train-robber an' filled full o' lead!"



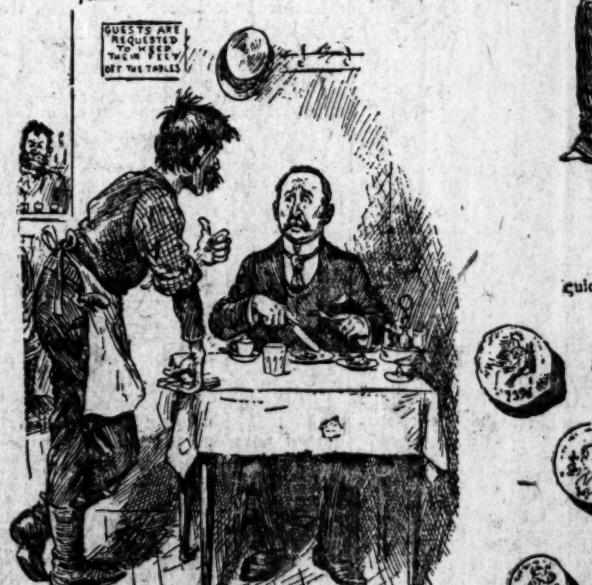
A BAD MISTAKE.
THE PYTHON.—"Great Scott! what an unmitigated ass I was to take that dude's straw hat in along with the rest of him."



A GREAT RESUSCITATOR.

MRS. GETTALL (as she falls exhausted).—John, I positively can not go another step to save my life.

MR. GETTALL.—I'm so sorry; for there's a place where they are giving out biscuits and—

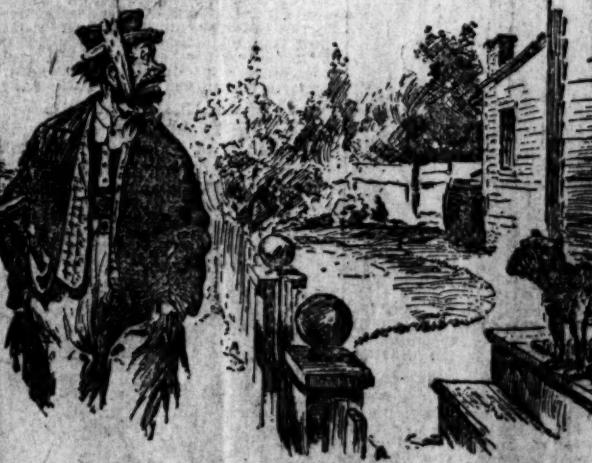


A TEMPORARY INCONVENIENCE.

EASTERN TOURIST.—Waiter, bring me some sugar, please?

WAITER.—There ain't but three lumps in the house, cap ya kin have 'em as soon as them' gen'ls git through with 'em—

they've got em' marked, an' they're shakin' dice with 'em!



BAGNEES THE ROADSTER.—Well, I do hate insincerity!

It was Too Bad.

From the Chicago Record.

It was Too Bad.

Anybody in the office sick this after-

noon?" inquired the philanthropic employer, beaming around on his clerks.

I guess not, sir," said the head book-keeper.

"Too bad! Too bad!" said the phan-

tropic gentleman, sadly. "Here there's

no one too sick to work, and the last game

of the base ball season are being played."



Wandering Willy (who has got a little his route and strikes an Indian Reservation). Look here, Squaw: I'm hungry an' I'm goin' to help, esif right out o' that pot. Oh, yer needn't yelo: all the backs are miles away!



Wandering Willy (as he lifts the lid — Great Parleycorn! I sees dem everywhere!)



Not Feeling Well. (R. Nys, Artist.)

NYE ON THE BRINY.

WITH SOME STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS BY HIMSELF.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ABOUT HALF WAY BETWEEN PORT AND WHITECHAPEL STEAMER ALLEN, ATLANTIC OCEAN.

How strange it seems to be once more on the bounding billow! The weather is fine, we are in a musical start. Only one thing failed me. The two uniformed footmen whom I had engaged to bring me flowers had not come. They had not failed me before, but I did wait a good deal.

There is already a German air about the ship, and the band is playing one on the deck also. We have a good deal of music, and it is superb, too. The Germans leave a good deal toward music, astigmatism and gravy.

The table groans with good things for eating purposes. I did not feel well for a day or two. It was not seasickness, but a sporadic case of indigestion.

Still I was pressed by all hands to eat something. Meals came closer together as we went East, and gravy became more general on the menu, for fear of a famine during the day in the smoking room. Then the steward, when I saw my place vacant at the table, sent a note to make me come down or to bring them to bring up something with gravy on it.

Yesterday morning we struck the path of a great storm, and when the lightning struck we also found that, though the sun was shining, there were large holes in the sea into which the waves were breaking.

Dampier is German for steamer. Early in the morning we sighted a wreck. It was an American schooner that had barely outlined

Hes," and when the early rising crew comes on the ladder starts up "Johnny Get your gun."

I introduced this custom four years ago on this line of steamers, and now have a pronounced payment to England.

Such wild plumes that the band would be put on the table again. She would bury her nose in the sea, slowly recover, shake and people would go up stairs, forgetting to put their napkins in the rings.

Now the evening the orchestra was playing "Home" in the Grade of tempo, the big full fiddle and is often mistaken for it, stepped up in tempo in order to reach a top note with his left hand, and then with his right hand and threw him on the chest of the bass viol. It fell on top of him and nearly knocked out a tooth, but a fact. You must hit him not the side, but a fact.

I did not think it was right. He would come back to America if I am not right.

I did not think that it is almost impossible to keep the place of the orchestra.

I did not understand why it was so and asked a member of the staff of the orchestra what he said: "You see, it is not strange when you think of it. The men sit up over the dining saloon during dinner, the members cannot eat until after we get through, and you can get the odor of the weinflaschen for eating."

"It is enough to make a man's mouth water. It does."

"We have to blindfold the cornetist now, and this should reach the hands of a statement so that it will harmonize with the spititah, such as it is."

Dick Nyce

DUNRAVEN.

(WITH APOLOGIES TO EDGAR ALLAN POE, LORD BYRON AND JOHN BULL.)

The following poem, written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, is the creation of one of our experts who reported the Violent Valkyrie case.

It is a poem of the sea, and other famous ships.

As I nodded, nearly napping, 'twixt my shores and sleeping gapping, Suddenly I heard a scrapping of some tom cats near my door.

"The same darn'd cats," I muttered, "scrapping at my chamber door. Only this and nothing more."

Deep into the gloaming glowing, I stood shivering there and lowering, Gnashing, grinding molars never gnashed or ground before;

But the shrikes were unabated as the cats in barn doors.

And I heard the question stated: "Is Britannia feeling sore?"

Are they red, and they spelled it: "Is Britannia feeling sore?"

Question asked and nothing more.

Back into my chamber turning, every thought of goblins spurning, Soon different than before;

"Surely," said I, "that noise can't be death. It look and see what is that strange, unsteady shuffling just without my chamber door."

Let my heart be still a moment, and the mystery explore.

"Tis the wind and nothing more.

Open here I flung the shutter, when across the narrow gutter

Came Dunraven like a stately plumed knight of yore;

Not the least obeisance made he, not a mo-

tion of lord or dame he pushed ajar my chamber door;

Like one bereft he took a seat within my chamber door—

Sat and sat and nothing more.

Then his reticence beguiling my strange fancy into smiling,

By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance he wore,

"Tho' thy chin be smoothly shaven, thou,"

said I, "art Lord Dunraven.

You're sailing from Albion's shore, with hopes slate,

Tell me, tell me, what thy name is now upon Britannia's shore?"

Quoth Dunraven, "Nevermore."

But Dunraven sitting lonely in the rocking chair spoke not.

That one word, as it's soul in that one word he did outpour;

Nothing further then he uttered, not a single phrase he stuttered,

Till I scarcely more than muttered: "Other boats were beat before;

Some dogs bark, you get there—other's hopes have flown before."

Then the lord said "Nevermore."

Started by the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken,

"Doubtless," said I, "this utterance is but a faint echo of the earth."

Caught from some o'er-happy master, as the Vigilant went past her,

Past the English yacht Valkyrie, as they bowed along the shore,

Till the dregs of his hopes the melancholy burden bore,

Or never—nevermore."

But Dunraven still beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,

Straight I wheeled my cushioned sofa somewhat nearer to the door.

So, with a smile and a blink, I do not say to link,

Fancy upon fancy—thinking what this lord from Albion's shore,

What this knightly, grand and gentle sport,

With millions near a score,

Meant in croaking "Nevermore."

Thus I sat engrossed in guessing, but no syllable expressing,

To the lord whose eyes seemed riveted upon my innocent face,

Tell me, tell me, what thy name is now upon the floor,

Thinking of that cup he wanted to return to Britain's shore,

He'll return it—Nevermore.

Then the silence grew oppressive, still his lordship unimpressive